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105 Nations Agree On Treaty to Curb Toxic Waste Export

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

BASEL, Switzerland — More than 100 nations concluded on Wednesday a treaty controlling toxic waste exports, in the first international attempt to limit dumping of dangerous industrial residue in African and other undeveloped countries.

The accord, reached after 18 months of negotiation, represented a compromise between major industrial nations that sought to maintain flexibility for necessary and safe waste exports and Third World governments that wanted an outright ban on cross-border transfers that put their populations at risk.

"It is a good departure point," said a negotiator from the Ivory Coast. "At least it fills the void."

The accord marked another step in the emergence of environmental concerns as an issue in international relations and demonstrated determination by governments to get a grip on an often clandestine commerce that has sent shiploads of poisonous materials wandering the seas in search of a dumping ground.

The key feature of the pact, diplomats said, was a requirement for the government of an exporting country to obtain a permit from the government of any country to which dangerous residue is to be shipped.

This was designed to give gov-

ernments time to halt unwanted shipments and to prevent illegal transfers arranged by unscrupulous businessmen and corrupt Third World officials, they said.

"Our agreement has not halted the commerce in poison," said Mostafa K. Tolba, the executive director of UN Environment Programs, the United Nations council that brokered the treaty. "But it has signaled the international resolve to eliminate the menace that hazardous wastes pose to the welfare of our shared environment and to the health of all the world's peoples."

The United States endorsed the accord but did not sign the treaty pending a review in Washington.

Andrew Sans, director of the U.S. State Department's Office of Environmental Protection, said the delay did not signal U.S. disagreement, but rather a need to go over the accord in more detail than possible at the Basel negotiations.

Greenpeace, the international environmental group, sharply criticized refusal by the United States and other industrial countries to accept an outright ban on waste exports.

Paul Rens, a spokesman for Mr. Tolba, said 105 nations of the 116 represented at the Basel talks had signed agreement with the convention with signature of a final document. Of these, 34 signed the treaty itself without delay. The

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The Talk of the Nation Drug Dealers' Gunfire Echoes in Halls of Congress



Mr. Bush talking Wednesday with youngsters who gave a karate demonstration in Wilmington, Delaware, about the hazards of drugs. He said he would tell a drug dealer to "get lost." Earlier, he visited Pennsylvania, and called drug use a "national problem."

By B. Drummond Ayres
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. woke up recently with a stomach ache and did not make it to the office until almost noon.

Given the way things have been going in the District of Columbia of late, an argument could be made that it was one of his better days.

The drumbeat of bad news about the city has become relentless. Its drug problem is, literally, the talk of the nation.

But the situation now is not what it was a week ago. While the crack deals continue in the slums of Anacostia and Shaw and young black men die in fusillades of gunfire when those deals go awry, the mood in the nation's capital has changed.

Now Congress is talking about getting involved, as is the new top federal drug fighter. The normally reticent, but always powerful, business community has finally been moved to demand action. There is talk that the political career of Mr. Barry is threatened and that Congress is threatening to reassess the prospect of full home rule for the District.

And, in perhaps the most significant development of all, President George Bush has decided that something must be done, and has even pondered calling in the National Guard or federal troops.

Official Washington does not normally give much thought to the District of Columbia. But 46,000

See DRUGS, Page 4

PLO Tells U.S. 'No' On Revolt

But Group Hints At Shift on Talks With the Israelis

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

TUNIS — After its first formal contact with the Bush administration, the Palestine Liberation Organization on Wednesday signaled the idea of halting the 15-month uprising against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in order to encourage peace negotiations.

But after a four-hour meeting outside Tunis with American officials, Yasser Arafat, a member of the PLO Executive Committee, raised the possibility for the first time that the organization might engage in bilateral talks with Israeli officials.

"The intifada is continuing until the Israeli evacuation of our homeland," Mr. Arafat said, using the Arabic word for the sustained popular revolt in the occupied territories.

His firm stand was a rebuff to the gradualist approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict being outlined by the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, who has sought to encourage a reduction of violence and tension in order to bring about direct negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians.

But the PLO official, who met Wednesday with U.S. Ambassador Robert H. Pelletreau Jr., moved slightly toward the American approach by saying in English that "bilateral meetings between the different parties involved in the conflict" might complement an international peace conference that would lead to the creation of a Palestinian state.

In his remarks in Arabic, however, Mr. Arafat made it clear that a multinational peace conference sponsored by the United Nations would be the only forum for substantive negotiations. Other PLO officials said that bilateral contacts with Israelis might be "preparatory" to the conference.

The meeting Wednesday between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Pelletreau was the sixth since the Reagan administration decided in December to engage in direct talks with the PLO. It made the decision after Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, publicly renounced terrorist violence and accepted the existence of the Israeli state. But the latest meeting was only the second full session, and the first since the Bush administration took office in January.

In a statement to journalists, Mr. Pelletreau said that much of the session, which lasted far longer than had been anticipated, had "focused on practical steps" that could

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Lacking Command Structure, Afghan Rebels Bog Down in City Siege

By Bernard E. Trainor
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The two-and-a-half-week Afghan guerrilla attack on the government stronghold at Jalalabad bogged down after some initial successes because the guerrillas lack a command structure to plan and carry out such an attack, military experts say.

Those experts say the insurgents overestimated their abilities to capture the city even though the units involved had never captured a major stronghold from the Soviets or Afghan forces throughout the nine-year war.

The guerrillas, as well as many Western military authorities, also underestimated the determination of Afghan government soldiers to fight. The guerrillas were able to capture outposts on ridge lines overlooking the city and also a heavily defended former Soviet stronghold in the town of Samarkhel, 25 kilometers (15 miles) southeast of Jalalabad. But as they inched closer to the city, government defenses stiffened.

A Pentagon official said Jalalabad was honeycombed with underground fortifications built by the Soviets before their withdrawal from Afghanistan.

"The city would be difficult to take even by a highly trained conventional army," said a U.S. Army colonel.

The guerrillas now have the city under siege, but have little hope of capturing it soon unless the defenders' morale cracks. Soldiers defending the city know they cannot lose the heavily defended city without risking the collapse of the central government, 135 kilometers away by road. The government clearly has no intention of retreating from the garrison and is making every effort to resupply it by helicopter and by road.

There are reports from Kabul that

government resupply convoys on the highway have successfully fought their way through the guerrilla-controlled Sorubi Pass, midway between Jalalabad and Kabul. Pentagon officials say some supplies may get through by convoys willing to take the losses entailed in routing the insurgents' gunfire at Sorubi, but for all practical purposes, the highway is closed by guerrillas holding the high ground on either side of the pass.

U.S. officers say the guerrillas are well equipped with American supplies delivered through Pakistan and with captured Soviet and Afghan government weapons. They say they believe that the guerrilla strategy is to strangle the resupply route to Jalalabad and force the garrison to capitulate. That, they said, might take months.

Experts on the war say the decision to attack the city was made by consensus in a council of war last month. But there was no single commander or staff to make a professional assessment of its chances of success. Lack of wholehearted support by some of the guerrilla units may have caused the attack to stall.

In attacking Jalalabad, the guerrillas

violated a tenet of guerrilla warfare. Guerrillas normally avoid attacking enemy strong points. Instead, they isolate and wear down the enemy by attacking where he is weak until resistance starts to collapse. It is only then that guerrillas launch conventional attacks on the centers of an enemy's power.

Pakistan and Central Intelligence Agency advisers to the guerrillas were aware of the plans, a military officer said, but it is not known whether or not they encouraged the attack. Observers say the Pakistanis have more influence over the guerrillas than the Americans.

Kiosk Soviets Doubt U.S. Timetable

PARIS — A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that he thought President George Bush would not be ready for top-level talks in May.

The spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said Moscow did not doubt that Mr. Bush would complete a review of U.S. foreign policy by the end of April, but added: "I'm afraid the Americans will tell us: 'We've finished our review as promised, but we have to consult our allies to see if we've reached the right conclusions.'"

EC's Vision: A Magnet for the East, Too

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

BOON — The realization is dawning on the 12 countries of the European Community that the momentous combination of *perestroika* in the East and their own planned single market in the West is offering a unique opportunity to redraw the map of Europe.

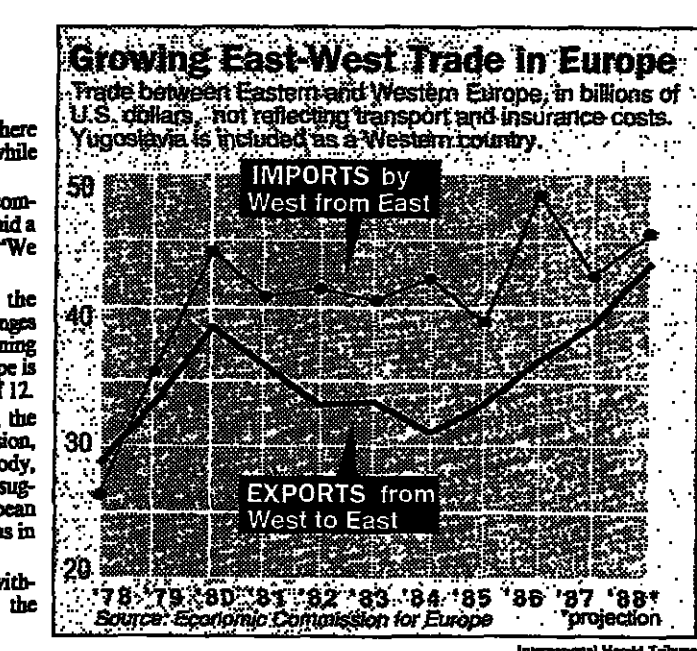
Particularly in Bonn, but also in Paris and Brussels, there is a growing belief that the "magnet" of the post-1992 community can, and should, in some way be used to draw the East European countries increasingly into the Western orbit.

Behind the new thinking, at least in France, is the fear that if Western Europe does not act in concert, West Germany will "drift" to the East on its own, loosening its moorings to the West.

That suggestion is vigorously rejected in Bonn, where officials and foreign-policy analysts unanimously insist that West Germany is and will remain firmly anchored in the community and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"It's not necessarily that West Germany is drifting to the East," said a senior research fellow at the West German Council of Foreign Affairs, Ingo Kolboon. "It could be that the East is drifting toward the West."

In West Germany and elsewhere in the community, a concept is



Assad Role: The Power To Block

By Patrick E. Tyler
and Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Despite his apparent isolation within the Arab world, President Hafez Assad of Syria retains an uncanny ability to influence events in the Middle East, demonstrating his importance in the quest for a comprehensive regional peace settlement.

In recent months, he has reminded his opponents of the pivotal role that his government can play by

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exercising its power to control much of Lebanon, disrupt the Palestine Liberation Organization and thwart an Arab consensus on trading land for peace with Israel.

Mr. Assad "is far and away the most intelligent and Machiavellian Arab leader," said a Western analyst who has followed his political career over two decades.

In a new biography "Assad," Patrick Seale concludes that the Syrian leader's personal tenacity is the primary reason that Syria, despite all odds, has been able to maintain its role as a regional power. "At the head of a relatively poor and undeveloped country, he has had a basically weak hand, forcing him to play his cards close to his chest," Mr. Seale wrote.

Few analysts give Mr. Assad credit for initiating regional policies. "What must be calculated is Syria's reaction to any new policy initiative," said a Western diplomat in Cairo. Mr. Assad's ability to veto regional decisions through obstructionist tactics, political intrigue or violence has paralyzed his government since he took power in 1970.

"When someone is isolated, it means his opinions are of no value

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In Japan and U.S., Trade-Watcher's Name Is a Watchword

By Clyde Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — To some watchers of trade policy, he is the leading Japan basher.

To others, he is a fresh wind blowing through often foggy discussions about why the United States is taking an economic beating from its Pacific ally.

Almost as certainly as the sun rises in the east, Japan's friends and foes alike cannot meet these days without dropping the name of Clyde V. Prestowitz Jr.

A former businessman in Tokyo and Commerce Department negotiator, Mr. Prestowitz is now a scholar at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a policy research organization based in Washington.

He has been both a general and a spear carrier in the battle against a Japanese administration agreement to offer F-16 fighter aircraft technology to help Japan build a new military plane, the FSX. President George Bush has said that he plans to move ahead with the plan for joint U.S.-Japanese production of the plane.

While the United States believes in the myth of the lone cowboy standing tall, it is really the Japanese who are more like early American settlers, according to Mr. Prestowitz.

"Under attack they circle the wagons together and take on all comers," he said. "And they win." Mr. Prestowitz added. The main cause of the \$50 billion-plus trade deficit with Japan, he asserted, is

the emphasis that Japan puts on industrial planning and trade protectionism to improve its national security.

Mr. Prestowitz is a veteran negotiator in some of the nation's toughest trade disputes — over rice, beef, citrus products, computer chips, supercomputers, fiber optics and telecommunications. He said he had always thought of himself as a friend of Japan.

But Mr. Prestowitz said he had become worried after close observation of Japan's practice of shielding certain industries from outside competition, supporting their research and development and then unleashing them as powers on world markets.

"I became increasingly concerned with America's economic decline," he said. "I

saw how rapidly our lead was diminishing in the high-tech industries. It seemed to me that we couldn't stand by and just let this happen again and again."

Hence Mr. Prestowitz's involvement in trying to head off what he thinks could be another major industrial victory for Japan: its acquisition of U.S. technology to build its own aircraft industry.

The Pentagon wants the arrangement to cement military ties, contending that if the United States does not help, Japan will go it alone and the overall relationship will suffer.

Mr. Prestowitz argues that the Japanese should be buying F-16's the way Americans buy Toyotas.

"Bad deals are not good, even for diplomatic reasons," he said in a recent in-

See TRADE, Page 4

As Tokyo Seeks Compromise on FSX Jet, It Presses U.S. to Honor Pact

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan's defense minister called on the United States on Wednesday to honor the agreement it signed last fall for codevelopment of the FSX jet fighter, as Japanese officials privately sought a formula that would save the pact.

Foreign Ministry officials were trying to find a way to satisfy U.S. demands for modifications of the agreement without appearing to make such sweeping concessions that the accord would lose political support in Japan.

"We want the U.S. to respect what has been agreed to in the memorandum of

understanding," said Kichiro Tazawa, director general of the Defense Agency. The agreement, he said, "is not something that should be changed, and we want to ensure that it is not."

President George Bush said on Tuesday that he was seeking "clarifications" of the memorandum of understanding, but officials in Tokyo and in Washington said his requests raised basic issues that were the subject of two years of negotiation.

Members of Congress, including several from Mr. Bush's own party, expressed strong concern or outright opposition about the agreement Wednesday. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"The FSX agreement is a bad deal for America and for American workers," said Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, a New York Republican who has emerged as a leading critic of the accord.

Senator Alan J. Dixon, Democrat of Illinois, said he was "disappointed" the president has not called for a complete rejection of the FSX deal. Representative Charles E. Bennett, a Florida Democrat and a member of the House Armed Services Committee, said he would vote against the accord. The committee is likely to hold hearings on the FSX.

The accord is expected to be sent to Capitol Hill in few days. It could be blocked if both the Senate and the House pass resolutions of disapproval within 30

days of being formally notified of the agreement.

U.S. demands for changes at what Japan views as a late stage in the accord have angered some officials and led others to say that Japan should work with a European company instead of General Dynamics, the American company that would have a share of the development work.

Plans for joint development of the new fighter prompted the first major foreign policy battle in the Bush administration.

The FSX is to be modeled on the U.S. F-16, but Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan would be lead contractor. Defense and State Department officials said the deal would benefit the United States by

giving it access to Japanese technology and strengthening U.S.-Japan relations.

But the Commerce Department, backed by many members of Congress, contended that the deal would give Japan valuable technology that it could use to build its own aircraft industry, eventually to compete with U.S. makers.

Japanese officials said they were somewhat bewildered by the sudden re-emergence of the FSX dispute, since they originally had planned to build their next-generation fighter without U.S. assistance, except perhaps for the engines.

Japan initially had little interest in the F-16 but agreed to use it as a model under

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General News
Soviet TV debates are giving voters a crash course in political pluralism. Page 2

Newt Gingrich was elected to the No. 2 job by Republicans in the House. Page 3

Business/Finance
U.S. durable goods orders dropped 3.6 percent in February, a sign of an easing of inflationary pressures. Page 9

Crossword Page 8

Dow Jones
DOW 3,044
S&P 500 1,899
Nikkei 17,729
FTSE 131.05
DAX 6,322

New York Pickup Bars: Largely Forgotten, Not Really Gone

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — 1. "Do you come here often?"
2. "Do you live in the neighborhood?"
3. "You seem to be a person of depth."
4. "I feel I've known you for a long time."
5. "Your place or mine?"

The foregoing is believed representative of a long-vanished form of communication theorized to have taken place among complete strangers in what were variously known as singles bars, pickup joints or meat markets.

Then came the New Chastity, herpes, couch potatoes, the New Puritanism, low-impact aerobics, the New Fidelity and finally — chillingly inhibiting — AIDS.

The New Death. Sex Can Kill. Were it not for Gary Hart, John G. Tower and the odd television evangelist, sex-just-for-the-fun-of-it might have been history.

Or so one might have thought before arriving at Suzzi, a new restaurant on West 65th Street in Manhattan. The well-dressed people clustered along the bar seemed deeply interested in becoming well acquainted.

"Nobody has stopped and nothing has changed," said Jennifer Laird, 28, an independent producer. "I don't think there has been any curbing of behavior whatsoever."

What are people looking for here? "Something cheap, quick and easy," Ms. Laird answered. "Which is no different from the '60s and '70s."

A public relations adviser, Michael Pagnotta, agreed. "Homosexuals are homosexuals, whether it's 1959 or 1989," he said. "People who go out to get picked up will get picked up. Absolutely."

Rosemary, who is controller of a company, said AIDS was a secondary thought. She does not ask men about their medical history or whether they wear condoms.

"I know I'm clean and I think some-

body I meet in a nice spot like this is clean, too," she said. "Maybe I'm indestructible."

Bellied up to the bar checking the action was Dr. Arthur Brown, an unmarried physician who lives in Atlantic Beach, New York. Dr. Brown said he had treated a number of AIDS patients, then added that one's chances of dying of AIDS were statistically tiny, and more so when a condom was worn.

So how has AIDS changed the doctor's love life?

"The one-night stand isn't fashionable anymore," he said.

But never?

"It has to be a hotter encounter than before," he said.

Suzzi's popularity clearly transcends taste. Often there is a line of 20 or 30 people waiting for others to leave the bar so they can get in, said the chief waiter, Carlos Ascencio.

The ladies, he dress more aggressively," he said. "In excellent taste, of course."

This very scene is not all that unusual these days in New York City. Places like American Trash and Spunky's on Manhattan's Upper East Side also attract extremely social people, a bit younger but no more attractive than the Suzzi crowd, which seems to range from mid-20s to upper-40s.

New dancing clubs like Mars and Red Zone are hot. Soon to open is a place called "Lift Up Your Skirt and Fly!"

At Suzzi, Mr. Pagnotta, the public relations man, said he thought it all might add up to the New Decadence, or at least the New Naughtiness.

"People want to have fun, and fun means letting go," he said.

Sitting on stools around a small table were three blond women, all dressed completely in black. They said they had no names but agreed to chat. Alas, it was not entirely clear when they were teasing.

"Some people are into nice people and warm people," one said. "I am into good-looking people. And they have to be very shallow."

Only one said she would go to bed with a man the night she met him.

About then, three gentlemen approached. An hour later, the first-nighter and one of the men could be seen making their way to the door.

Recently, New York newspapers recorded the story of a 23-year-old woman who contracted AIDS from her only sexual encounter, seven years ago. And signs abound that intelligent singles and beautiful women shun singles bars.

But this is a big, complicated city, where lots of things — good, bad and who knows? — happen at the same time. Leaving Suzzi, a reporter talked briefly with Marjorie, a diamond dealer.

"It's my girlfriend's 40th birthday, and she wanted to pick up a guy," she said. "She's now being picked up by an imbecile."

What about Marjorie? "There's no possibility in my life I'd ever pass up a man," she said. "I've had three husbands and a million men."

As Jails Bulge, a Floating Lockup for N.Y.

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Having leased two barges to house its prisoners, the New York City Department of Correction is ready to build one of its own — a made-to-order floating jail, the first in the nation, that will rise five stories high, stretch the length of two football fields and probably be moored off the Bronx by the summer of 1990.

"We are extremely proud of this facility," said Correction Commissioner Richard J. Koehler, in announcing that the city had awarded a \$125 million contract to a Louisiana shipyard to build the 800-bed barge in 14 months.

The barge is part of the city's

efforts to hold an inmate population swollen by new drug arrests. The number of city inmates was 15,500 last March, is now 18,500 and is expected to reach 21,000 by summer.

The city is rushing to get more prison cells to avoid being forced to release prisoners, as other cities have been forced to do, because of crowding, Mr. Koehler said.

The new barge will probably be moored permanently at Hunts Point, depending on the outcome of an environmental review, he said.

The contract, which does not include the estimated \$4.8 million cost to prepare moorings or the \$6.3 million in naval consultants'

fees, went to Avondale Industries of Avondale, Louisiana, which builds and repairs ships, landing docks and oil rigs. Avondale has never built a prison barge before.

At \$125 million, or \$171,000 a bed, the barge will be far more expensive than either the Bibby Venture or the Bibby Resolution, British-built barges used for troops and construction workers that New York is using as prisons under \$20 million long-term leases.

But city officials point out that the new barge will be a maximum-security facility, it will be double the size of the British barges and it will be built in 14 months, a third as long as it has taken to build land-based jails recently. The last three

jails the city built would have cost up to \$183,000 a bed in 1989 dollars if they were as well-equipped as the new barge, they said.

The city is adding 1,100 beds on the jail on Rikers Island this year, accelerating the construction of the 500-bed White Street Jail next to the Manhattan House of Detention and using the British barges, which have 380 beds each.

The Bibby Venture is in service at a temporary mooring at the Brooklyn Army Terminal and will be moved to its permanent site at Pier 40 in the Hudson River off Greenwich Village by July. The Bibby Resolution is to dock at Pier 36 in the East River on April 22, Mr. Koehler said Tuesday.



FREE FOR NOW — Randall Dale Adams has been released from a Dallas prison after serving 12 years for a policeman's murder to which another man has all but confessed. Mr. Adams, 40, was freed late Tuesday after an appeals court ruled that he had not had a fair trial. The district attorney's office is examining evidence to determine whether to retry Mr. Adams.

Panel Faults U.S. Navy on Submarine Detection

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy has failed to focus its research far enough into the future to maintain its technical advantage over Soviet and other submarines, which are becoming ever harder to detect, according to a report by submarine warfare specialists.

The 10 specialists, an advisory panel appointed by the House Armed Services Committee, said that overcoming technical and organizational flaws to maintain the ability to detect and destroy enemy submarines might be "the most important of all the challenges facing the Department of Defense today."

Stealth is the key to submarine

operations and survival. Submarines are now detected largely by sonar on other vessels or in bays dropped from airplanes. Sonar picks up the sounds of a submarine's propeller, nuclear reactor, machinery and even motion through the water.

Soviet submarines, the report said, have become markedly quieter in recent years and show promise of becoming so quiet that they could not be heard even with better sonar.

In addition, the report said, Italian, West German and Swedish submarines with diesel-electric propulsion have become quieter and could become available to developing nations, raising the possi-

bility "of small but radical powers being able to threaten the capital ships of the United States Navy."

The panel said that the navy had been too oriented toward maintenance of the existing fleet at the expense of the fleet of the future.

It also said that the navy establishment was burdened with "vested and sometimes conflicting interests that encumber innovation and execution on the scale required here."

Among the authors of the study were Vice Admiral Edward A. Burkhalter, a retired director of naval intelligence; William J. Perry, a former under secretary of defense for research and engineering; and George H. Heilmeyer, a former

head of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

The House committee released the report at a hearing Tuesday. Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the committee, said the advances in Soviet submarines "could bring about a sea change in sea warfare — and one not to our benefit."

In a statement, the navy asserted that the chief of naval operations, Admiral Carlisle A.H. Trost, had repeatedly said the navy was "moving out smartly" on anti-submarine warfare.

It said a master plan included developing several new technologies "as complements to existing systems."

House Republicans Make Gingrich No. 2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Republicans in the House of Representatives narrowly elected Newt Gingrich on Wednesday as their deputy leader, signaling a willingness to embrace the politics of confrontation that the conservative Georgia congressman represents.

"It's more a commentary that the party is ready to be aggressive and dynamic and reach out, and they wanted a new definition," Mr. Gingrich said after his election as minority whip over Representative Edward R. Madigan of Illinois.

The vote in a closed caucus at the Capitol Hill Club was 87 to 85, with one ballot cast for "other." One of the 174 Republicans was not present.

The whip has among his duties canvassing fellow party members on important issues to inform party leaders of whose votes can be counted on; rallying members for key votes; and acting for the floor leaders in their absence.

A combative conservative, Mr. Gingrich has led the battle to have Jim Wright of Texas, the speaker of the House, censured for alleged violations of congressional ethics rules.

After the voting, Mr. Gingrich appeared at a news conference with Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the leader of the minority Republicans in the House, who had quietly backed Mr. Gingrich's opponent.

Mr. Gingrich sought to play down differences in his party. "I think you will find this to be a team effort," he said. "It's not a conservative activist victory. It is the entire Republican team."

"If this election had been a test of Bob Michel's leadership I wouldn't have gotten 40 votes," Mr. Gingrich added. "If Bob Michel stood up and said this is a test

of my leadership, a vote of confidence in me, he would have (a) won, and (b) I would have withdrawn."

Mr. Gingrich succeeds Dick Cheney of Wyoming, who resigned his House seat and the No. 2 post in the House Republican leadership to become secretary of defense.

Representative Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, a popular conservative considered a strong contender for the leadership post, announced at the start of the Republican meeting that he was not a candidate and his name was not put in nomination.

"He's smart enough to know we have to achieve, not just fight," Mr. Hyde said of Mr. Gingrich.

"You can say what you want about Newt," Mr. Hyde said. "He's smart. He'll mature to the job." The Madigan-Gingrich race had been viewed as an indicator of whether the party would seek the cooperative relations that President George Bush espoused or declare war on the Democrats, who greatly outnumber them in the House.

Mr. Gingrich's attacks on Mr. Wright, which led to an ethics committee investigation, gained him backing among Republicans of all ideological stripes who sought to lash out in frustration.

As the election approached, Mr. Gingrich was fighting off questions about an unusual arrangement in which he got supporters to help finance publicity for a book he had published.

The level of intrigue in the race clearly exceeded all expectations.

The Wright investigation, which was begun in June, was completed last month. The ethics committee began deliberating this week whether the report points to any violations of House rules.

(AP, UPI)

New Leases on Capital Life

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even Republican politicians who have campaigned against the Washington bureaucracy generally want to stick around the government after they are voted out of office. Not surprisingly, the Bush administration has lent a helping hand.

Of the three Republican senators defeated in November, the last has now found a post. David K. Karnes of Nebraska will be appointed head of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp., an agency being formed to guarantee pools of agricultural real estate mortgages.

Chic Hecht of Nevada was nominated to be ambassador to the Bahamas; Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut is to be a professor specializing in congressional affairs at George Washington University.

Those three may be finished with elective politics. But Susan Engelbreiter, who lost a close race to Senator Herb Kohl of Wisconsin, is seen as a rising star in the Republican Party.

Ms. Engelbreiter, a 36-year-old lawyer and former state senator, has been nominated to be director of the Small Business Administration.

"There's still a few places where KLM doesn't fly."

"Well, nobody is perfect."



KLM is a truly international airline serving 138 destinations worldwide.
New destinations include Orlando, Faro, Valencia and Denpasar. Plan your next trip through your local travel agent.
Or the 336 KLM offices worldwide.
Wherever you contact us you'll always find our service reliable, punctual, careful and friendly.
Test us, try us, fly us.

The Reliable Airline **KLM**
Royal Dutch Airlines

DRUGS: Dealers' Gunfire Echoes in Halls of Congress

(Continued from page 1)

drug-related arrests in the past two and a half years, a drug-related murder every 16 hours, a 15 percent increase in drug-related thefts and unsubstantiated but persistent rumors that the mayor uses drugs have caught official Washington's attention.

Almost every time Mr. Bush and his new director of drug policy, William J. Bennett, have talked about drugs and crime, the context has always been drugs and crime in Washington, not in the nation in general.

There appeared to be some confusion within the Bush administration over just how serious the problem was about the possibility of putting National Guard or other troops on the streets of Washington. His press secretary, Martin Fitzwater, said, "All options are open as far as the president's concerned," but Mr. Fitzwater called the use of federal troops the "most unlikely" of those options.

Mr. Bennett, who has talked about "helping" the District, said such a move was "not in the works," but his aides went on to

outline such possible federal actions as imprisoning drug dealers on bridges on the Potomac, evicting convicted drug dealers from public housing and operating drug courts around the clock.

Later, a senior White House official, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Bush "doesn't mind at all" that speculation about the use of federal troops had created a stir.

This appeared to be just the latest proof that Mr. Bush, Mr. Bennett and some members of Congress are trying to signal Mr. Barry's government that it must control the crime situation or prepare for intervention by federal authorities.

The problem has reached the point that, whether in littered Anacostia or glittering Georgetown, just about every resident of the city seems to have a story to tell about a personal brush with crime or drugs or both.

A few nights ago, for instance, Senator Mark O. Hatfield was driving near the Capitol and looked up to see one man firing a gun at another. The two men disappeared into the darkness and the Oregon Republican continued his trip

home, unaware of the outcome of the incident but convinced, as an aide later put it, that he had "just seen one of those things that everybody is talking about."

"A lot of members of Congress and government officials don't just work in the District, they live in the District," said Representative Stanford E. Parris of Virginia, the ranking Republican on the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

"We are very close to the point," he said, "where we are going to have to do something, perhaps get the city more police, or appoint a federal director of safety, or both. There is crime everywhere, and no real deterrent, and the nation's capital should not be showing up every night on network news as the nation's murder capital."

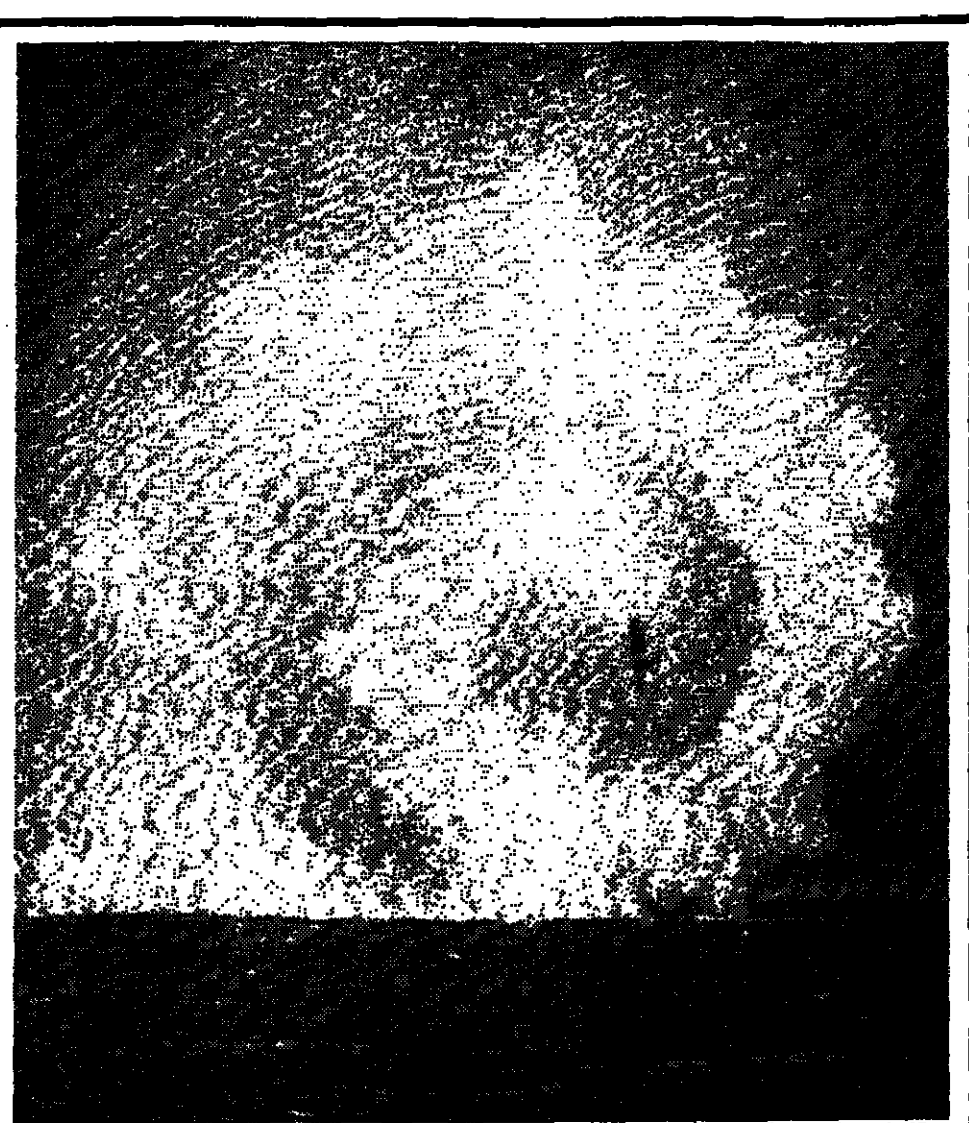
Mr. Parris is something of a political barometer when it comes to congressional feelings about the District.

Significantly, he has had little to say about congressional intervention for fear that his remarks would be seen as racially inspired criticism of the city's black mayor.

But now white politicians and white business leaders are lining up as critics of Mr. Barry, along with some influential blacks, such as Bishop Edward H. Moore of the United Fellowship of Churches, an organization of more than 125 local congregations.

As for the business community's concern about drugs and crime in the District, it, too, has begun to speak out loudly.

The reason, according to William F. Sinclair, the president of the Greater Washington Board of Trade, a leading business association, is "because the community's economic, social and political fabric is being eroded."



SPECTACULAR DUD — Congressional and Pentagon officials said Wednesday that they expected the Trident-2 missile, which cartwheelled and self-destructed four seconds after breaking the surface off Cape Canaveral, Florida, to be deployed on schedule in December. The launching submarine was Tuesday in the first undersea test of the navy's newest ballistic missile, a \$25.1 million weapon that can carry 12 nuclear warheads and has a range of 6,000 miles.

ACCORD: Toxic Waste Exports

(Continued from page 1)

treaty requires ratification by 20 signatory nations before it takes effect.

The accord reflected mounting concern over long-term effects of disposing of toxic wastes from industrialized countries by shipping them to undeveloped nations, whose governments frequently lack the finances, technical expertise or political will to handle them safely. Awareness of the problem has grown swiftly in the last few years with discovery of secret bargains that outraged some African governments.

The government of Benin, for example, concluded a \$12.5-million-a-year agreement last year with a European firm to bury toxic American and European wastes in Benin, according to Greenpeace. The deal has been exposed and may be canceled, Greenpeace said.

Under the treaty, exporting nations would have responsibility to reimport dangerous wastes rejected elsewhere. But industrialized nations rejected a proposal by African nations that exporting governments assume responsibility for any disasters that could arise as a result of toxic waste dumping already carried out.

Mother Is Deputy to Bhutto

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on Wednesday appointed her mother, Nusrat Bhutto, as her deputy, naming her senior minister without portfolio, and brought four other women into her cabinet.

TRADE: U.S. Japan-Watcher's Name Is Watchword

(Continued from page 1)

nology who is director of the MIT-Japan Science and Technology Program.

"He has made a real contribution in explaining the institutional mismatch between the U.S. and Japan," Mr. Samuels said.

According to Representative Richard A. Gephardt, whose tough views on trade and U.S. economic leadership were a cornerstone of his unsuccessful candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination last year, Mr. Prestowitz has "real influence" in Congress.

"His strength is that he had access to the inner workings of trade policy," Mr. Gephardt, of Missouri, said.

But a number of analysts, including many in the Bush administration, say that Mr. Prestowitz is mistaken in evaluating the U.S. trade deficit as chiefly reflecting unfair trading practices of Japan.

Carla A. Hills, the U.S. trade representative, believes that broad economic forces, including excessive consumption and inadequate

savings in the United States, are the main culprits.

She told Congress last month that 80 to 85 percent of the U.S. trade deficit is a result of such forces.

To a Japan analyst at another policy institute, Philip H. Trezise, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, Mr. Prestowitz "is a kind of cottage industry" because of the attention attracted by his book "Trading Places: How We Allowed Japan to Take the Lead," which was published last year, and his attacks against the FSX.

Mr. Trezise said that Mr. Prestowitz was "basically an industrial policy fellow" who was "deduced" about how valuable industrial planning has been for Japan.

Nevertheless, Mr. Trezise's views about Japan formed in part during a four-year stint in Tokyo as a management consultant and then manager of a small U.S. company that made artificial human kidneys, have been popular in the Commerce Department.

Under former Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, Mr.

FSX: Japan Seeks a Compromise

(Continued from page 1)

pressure from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other Reagan administration officials.

But now, with more than two years invested in the FSX arrangement, Japan is eager to preserve the pact, officials said, both for the sake of U.S.-Japanese relations and because it would take too long to start again.

"There is no second-best alternative, or third-best, or fourth-best," a government official said. "There is maybe a 10th-best alternative, and this would be detrimental to us."

The official said that the two nations were not too far apart on substance, but too far apart on political needs. The Bush administration, the official said, needs to show Congress that it has won new concessions from Japanese while the Japanese government needs to assure nationalists in the governing party that it has not given too much away.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's negotiating room has been fur-

ther limited by a political-financial affair that has diminished his popularity and led to calls for new elections.

"We have our own politics to worry about," said an official who strongly supports the FSX deal. "There is a very narrow path for both of us."

Paradoxically, the issue of technology transfer to Japan, which prompted Mr. Bush to reopen the FSX question, no longer seemed to be the major stumbling block. A Mitsubishi official said it was "only natural" that the United States would limit the transfer of certain computer codes, which he said would not be of much use in developing a civilian plane anyway.

But Japanese officials said they were troubled by reported U.S. demands for a guaranteed share of production work once the FSX moves beyond the development stage. Japan promised General Dynamics 35 to 40 percent of the \$1.3 billion cost to develop a prototype but has said it cannot legally promise a fixed share of what could be a \$7-billion production project.

U.S. Pressing Baghdad On Stark Reparations

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Frustrated that Iraq has not paid compensation to the families of 37 American sailors killed in the 1987 attack on the guided-missile frigate Stark, the Bush administration is sending a high-level delegation to Baghdad to resolve the problem, officials of the departments of State and Defense said.

The issue of compensation for the Stark incident has become what a State Department official called "an increasingly urgent priority" in relations between Washington and Baghdad, since the United States presented its claims for the victims in April.

When an Iraqi warplane fired two French-made Exocet missiles at the frigate on May 17, 1987, at the height of the "tanker war" in the Gulf, the Iraqi government said it would pay compensation for the loss of life, injuries and damage to the ship.

Abraham D. Sofaer, the State

Department legal adviser, will lead the delegation of officials from the State Department and the Pentagon, which will arrive in Baghdad this week.

"The Iraqis now seem ready to engage in serious discussions," Mr. Sofaer said. "We have to move along these claims to compensate the widows and children of these crewmen, and we hope that these discussions lead to a prompt resolution of the claims for wrongful death."

In a meeting with Mr. Sofaer on Monday, Nizar Hamdoun, a senior Iraqi Foreign Ministry official and a former ambassador to Washington, repeated his government's agreement in principle to pay compensation, but said the amount had yet to be agreed on.

The United States is asking Iraq to pay each victim's family \$800,000, for a total of \$29.6 million.

Repairs for the Stark, which were completed Aug. 30, cost \$82.9 million, a Pentagon official said.

PLO: Group Rejects Curb on Unrest

(Continued from page 1)

be taken to reduce tensions in the occupied territories and lead to negotiations that "must insure the legitimate security needs of Israel as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people."

"The PLO is fully aware of our very strong views on terrorism and violence," said Mr. Pellerneau, who has been designated as the sole contact for discussions with the Palestinian organization. He was apparently alluding to nine cross-border attacks from Lebanon that have occurred since December.

Before the session, a U.S. official said that Mr. Pellerneau would "not be asking for an end to the intifada, but for practical steps that can be taken to reduce the tension and reduce the suffering."

Asked whether similar demands would be made of Israel, he responded: "We understand the need for mutuality and reciprocity."

In his comments to the press, Mr. Abed Rabbo scolded Israeli proposals for what he labeled "so-called elections" in the occupied territories and insisted that only the PLO could speak for the Palestinians.

In Washington on Tuesday, Mr. Baker told a congressional committee that the administration would ask the PLO to permit individual Palestinians to open discussions with the Israelis.

"The address is the PLO and there will be no other address," Mr. Abed Rabbo insisted Wednesday. "This is the will of our people and this is the united wish of our people everywhere."

He said that the meeting Wednesday had registered "a certain progress" because it dealt with "substantive issues" and that the PLO hoped to continue the discussions with Washington — which have been a major breakthrough

for Mr. Arafat — "as a part of the process for the preparation for the international conference."

Outside the talks, Bassam Abu Sherif, an adviser to Mr. Arafat who sometimes is used to float trial balloons, proposed that American troops could replace the Israelis after they withdrew from the West Bank and Gaza. The PLO has proposed in the past that a multinational force should police the zone.

"If multinational forces are not acceptable," Mr. Abu Sherif said in an interview, "why not American forces?"

Both Palestinians and Western diplomats familiar with the PLO said that Mr. Arafat would be unlikely to accept appealing for an end to the intifada in return for a vague promise of a diplomatic process that might eventually lead to peace negotiations.

One Western diplomat said: "The intifada continues to have a catalytic effect, which makes any appeal for reciprocal measures to cool tensions rather delicate." He added: "In effect, you're asking the Palestinians to set aside the only thing that has gotten things to where they are."

Pilot Error Investigated In 707 Crash in Brazil

Agence France-Press

SAO PAULO — Pilot error is being investigated as a possible cause for the crash of the Brazilian cargo jet that smashed into a shantytown, killing at least 23 people and injuring 200, a São Paulo newspaper reported Wednesday.

The pilot may have brought the Boeing 707 in too slow for the landing approach at Cubicima airport about 30 kilometers (20 miles) from São Paulo.

ASSAD: Power Despite Isolation

(Continued from page 1)

and he has no impact or effectiveness whatsoever," said the Syrian information minister, Mohammed Salaman, a close adviser of the president.

This saying has been repeated since the end of the October War in 1973. Mr. Salaman added, pointing out that since then a number of peace accords and political agreements have been signed or brokered without Syria's participation and that none has led to a lasting and comprehensive peace in the region.

As Iran's chief Arab ally during its long war with Iraq, and as the recipient of much aid from Saudi Arabia, Syria seems well positioned to play a key role in establishing a more durable peace in the Gulf region. Mr. Assad has used his close ties with Tehran to help gain the release of Western hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian Shiite extremists.

Damascus is also host to Palestinian radical groups accused of terrorism, including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, the group led by Ahmed Jibril, a former Syrian Army captain.

The front is a leading suspect in the bombing of the Pan American 747 that exploded over Scotland in December, killing 270 persons. Any conclusive evidence linking him to the incident would almost certainly incriminate Damascus, which closely governs the activities of Palestinian factions based there.

In Lebanon, Syria's influence is strongest. Although its efforts to force a political settlement among Christian, Moslem and Druze populations have been frustrated, "there is no solution in Lebanon without Syria," a Western official said. Analysts also say there is little likelihood that U.S. and Western hostages will be freed without some assistance from Syria.

Despite some concerns about Syria's suspected support for terrorism, the United States has recognized the country's clout in the region by re-establishing a "constructive" and "high-level" dialogue.

The U.S. ambassador-designate, Edward F. Djerejian, is said to have developed a personal working relationship with Mr. Assad, meeting with him twice in six months — unusual for a Damascus-based diplomat.

The Soviet Union also has put a high priority on its relations with Syria, its closest ally in the Arab world, as Kremlin officials seek to take a greater role in defining a new Middle East negotiating initiative.

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, made Damascus the first stop of a recent Middle East tour, and this week Defense Minister Dimitri T. Yazov will arrive for high-level discussions on military cooperation.

Arab diplomats say that Syria's objection in recent months to Egypt's readmission to the Arab League has been a critical factor delaying a meeting of Arab heads of state. Egypt was expelled from the 21-member group after the Camp David accords on Egyptian-Israeli peace in 1978.

Three months ago, after Mr. Assad made a surprise visit to Saudi Arabia, Arab diplomats said that his talks with King Fahd had resolved two important issues:

• Syria would not try to block Egypt's readmission to the league, but would only state its "reservation" because of Egypt's adherence to the treaty with

• Fahd agreed to delay a meeting of Arab leaders for at least two months to allow Syria time to construct a workable coalition government in Lebanon as a means of keeping Lebanon off the meeting's agenda. Three months later, the Lebanese situation remains unresolved.

With such maneuvers, Mr. Assad's personal diplomacy fended off efforts by Egypt, Jordan and the PLO to call a meeting of Arab leaders to consider and possibly ratify the PLO's new peace initiative and present the Bush administration with a unified Arab position on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

By delaying such a meeting, Mr. Assad also has denied the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, a significant forum to show that an Arab majority now supports his position in recognizing Israel's right to exist. The "concession" is antithetical to Syria's strategy of outlasting Israel until it returns Arab lands seized in the 1967 Middle East war.

Meanwhile, Mr. Assad has worked to arouse Palestinian opposition to Mr. Arafat's moderate stance. Factions supported by Damascus have mounted guerrilla raids on Israel even while much of the world has applauded PLO efforts to join the peace process and recognize Israel's right to exist.

According to PLO officials, Mr. Arafat, who considers the Syria leader a dangerous and ruthless adversary after numerous clashes between the PLO and Syrian security forces in Lebanon, sees Mr. Arafat's hand behind the wave of Palestinian commando violence that Mr. Arafat fears could undermine his new dialogue with the U.S. government.

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Saint Laurent: A Heady Reprise Of Generally Familiar Themes

By Suzy Menkes

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The finale of Yves Saint Laurent's show Wednesday had a lineup of brilliant-colored shimmering brocades while down the runway walked a model in a rigorous black dress and cape. She was followed by Saint Laurent, who lingered unexpectedly long, blowing kisses at the crowd.

Saint Laurent was asking us to take the water or the wine — the purity of black or a heady cocktail of color. "I can't choose between them," he said backstage among his fans after the show. "I love them both."

"The black is so seductive — but I also loved the wonderful colors," said Catherine Deneuve, wearing a russet Saint Laurent kimono coat.

"Black without any question," said Joan Collins, dressed in an inky blue YSL suit. "But I loved the colored shoes."

"I think we want both," said Paloma Picasso, in her favorite scarlet lipstick and a khaki Saint Laurent jacket. "I love black and I love color too."

The color this season came in rich purple suede against ginger, as different shades of woody undergrowth greens mixed together; on a pants suit in porridge tweed flecked yellow and red; and as a cocktail of brilliance shaken into one outfit. A pink satin blouse went with a lagoon blue skirt, green sash, tan scarf, turquoise gloves and rose pink shoes.

Most vibrant of all were the brocades, gleaming blues, greens and golds, that took up a faint reprise of Saint Laurent's triumphal Ballet Russe collection of 1976.

An exhibition of historic Russian costumes, sponsored by Saint Laurent, is currently playing in Paris, but the house insists that it was not an inspiration for the designer. The Russian theme came as chifon scarves, tied peasant-style above sophisticated outfits, as a cosack hat in mongolian lamb, and in folkloric knits, patterned, fringed and mixed in with lamé pants. Saint Laurent's new pant was cut very soft at the waist, zouave-style, or caught into a cosack cuff of ribbing at the ankle. Other ethnic themes seemed to have blown in from North Africa, the designer's holiday spot.

Underneath it all was a familiar Saint Laurent silhouette — square shoulders, the line stroking the body and a slender skirt. For the signature black suit, lapels were faced with black satin and sleeves twined with jet buttons.

Although everyone loves a Saint Laurent suit, does familiarity breed content? We know that, if this great couturier put his scissors to it, he could soften up a silhouette that seems to have set like cement.

For a moment, as the show opened, the line did seem to be melting, as soft black capes flowed from the shoulders over longish skirts or the cuffed pants. A ginger suede coat was slung across the body and all the fabrics seemed soft and sensual.

Suede sweaters in turquoise and rose pink, worn in lyrical mixes of color over ankle-cropped slant pants, were sporty and easy. So were evening sweaters worn nonchalantly over

side-split brocade skirts, or black chifon sweaters shrugged on over pants. They were another reprise — of the relaxed evening style that Saint Laurent was the first to tune into.

His other inimitable classics came down the runway: tuxedo suits and coat dresses, the most memorable in black velvet with the neckline curling like smoke round the bosoms. Skirts were both over-the-knee (which looked dowdy) and above, but mostly with the leggy splits at the side that were Saint Laurent's signature in the January couture show. Some skirts opened right up to the waist in a very showy way.

Altogether there were too many ideas that were called from the couture, including arabesque embroideries and draped chifon.

These last were magical, for Saint Laurent, who first shocked the fashion world with see-through blouses 20 years

PARIS FASHION

ago, remains the master of sheer fabric. While lesser designers use it as a veil, Saint Laurent swatches the body with elegance and grace for his double-layer chifon blouses, using different shades of mauve or green. His whisk of ankle length black georgette stole the show.

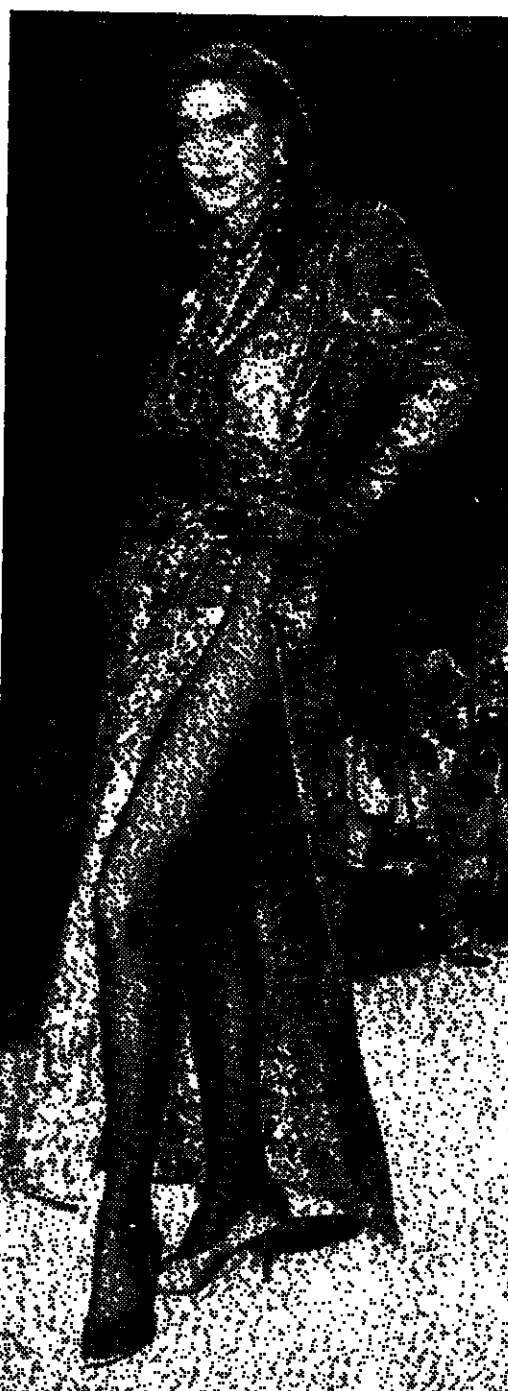
The Paris collections, which closed Wednesday, have not come up with any new line or silhouette, but there has been a wealth of interest in color and decoration. The use of color, which does seem to be chasing away black, is probably the strongest message that will reach the public.

There has been surprisingly little controversy over skirt lengths, because the expected longer hemlines have hardly materialized. The more conventional designers have tinkered with skintight over-the-knee skirts that no one will wear. The avant-garde have made some swingy call-grazing skirts. The very short tight skirt, made in stretchy fabrics for the young and leggy, has now been replaced by thick hose. For this look, Jean-Paul Gaultier, with his combination of stretch and tailoring, remains the leader.

Shoulders are narrowing, with both Claude Montana and Yohji Yamamoto cutting the best of the pared-down silhouettes. The only new line that appears consistently is the unpeze, with coats, jackets and skirts all moving gently outward at the hem. This was done first and is still done best by Christian Lacroix, and he is the designer who is throwing out ideas to a hungry fashion world. His fringing, passementerie embroideries, and mixes of color and pattern are now general currency.

The surprise of the season was Romeo Gigli, whose poetic ideas and fancy handwork swelled to fill a big runway — and gave a sense of art and craft among otherwise very commercial lines — especially from the big couturiers.

"I've been excited by the shows and I think that the good designers have done strong collections," said Joan Kauer of Macy's North East. "There have been beautiful and opulent clothes and good new sportswear pieces. Prices are high but the clothes look worth it. It's been a good Paris season."



Saint Laurent's dramatic split-to-the-waist brocade.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Switzerland to Ban

Aerosol Sprays

The Swiss government on Wednesday approved a decree banning ozone-destroying aerosol sprays by 1991. Bruno Böhlen, head of the Federal Office for Environment, said the ban was expected to reduce Switzerland's use of chlorofluorocarbon chemicals, or CFCs, in aerosol sprays from 3,000 tons a year to a few hundred tons.

The sale of medical sprays will be allowed until 1993. Other measures aimed at reducing the use of chlorofluorocarbon chemicals by Swiss industry will be proposed later this year, Mr. Böhlen said.

Scientists say the chemicals, which are largely used as refrigerants, aerosol gases and cleaning fluids, damage the ozone layer that shields the Earth from much of the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Earlier this month, the 12 member states of the European Community voted to ban the chemicals by the end of the century, and the United States announced it would join the ban.

France's Revolution

And Robespierre

The French revolutionary Maximilien Robespierre is disruptively haunting one of the many events being staged in Paris to celebrate the bicentennial of the French Revolution. Protests from the association "For Robespierre" have led to the postponement of the opening on Friday of a newly renovated sec-

tion of the Conciergerie, a 13th century building on the Ile de la Cité that served as a prison for more than a thousand people, including Marie Antoinette.

The group said that restoration work on the cell that housed Marie Antoinette for two months until she was led to the guillotine on Oct. 16, 1793, had destroyed a neighboring cell in which Robespierre was believed to have spent his final hours before meeting the same fate on July 28, 1794. The queen's cell has been restored to an expiatory chapel, as built in 1816 during the Restoration.

The Ministry of Culture and the Association for Historic Monuments defended the renovation work, saying construction of the chapel in 1816 had "erased all traces of the original cell" of Robespierre. But on Wednesday the ministry said it would set up a committee to examine the complaints.

"For Robespierre" was founded in February by Roger Caratini, a French author who argues that Robespierre was a great hero, not a bloodthirsty villain. His group is campaigning to have a Paris street named after Robespierre. Mr. Caratini said that he would inspect the Conciergerie on Friday.

Around Europe

Victor Emmanuel of Savoy, 51, who lives in exile in Switzerland, has for the first time recognized "the incontrovertible reality that is the Italian republic" in a letter to Italy's president, Francesco Cossiga. Victor Emmanuel, the son of the last king of Italy, did this in pleading that his son, Emmanuel Filiberto, 17, be allowed to attend an Italian military academy. But he told Italian reporters that he would "never renounce" his claim to be king. His father, Umberto II, reigned for

26 days before being forced into exile in 1946 after a referendum abolished the monarchy. Umberto II died in Geneva in 1983. The 1947 constitution banned the former king and his male heirs from Italian soil.

The Guardian Angels, a group of U.S. crime fighting volunteers, plan to extend their operations to Dublin. The unarmed, red-battered vigilantes arrived in London from the United States earlier this year to promote an anti-crime campaign and train British recruits. Curtis Silwa, the group's leader, said about 20 volunteers would go to the Irish capital to patrol trains and buses and to combat muggers and drug dealers. The situation in Dublin, he said, is "ripe for the involvement of organized crime," adding, "We could prevent that."

The comportment of Britain's schoolchildren is directly related to the weather, according to the British Journal of Educational Research. Researchers at Lancaster University compared weather readings near a school in northwestern England with the frequency of disruptive incidents by pupils. The independent newspaper reported. They devised a complicated equation by which misbehavior at the school could be predicted to within three disruptive incidents (N) per day, by the equation $N = 0.08 \times \text{minimum temperature (centigrade)} + 0.03 \times \text{maximum temperature (centigrade)} + 0.03 \times \text{wind speed (knots)} + 0.03 \times \text{dew point} - 0.03 \times \text{rainfall (millimeters)} + 6$. Unfortunately, even for those teachers who can work out the equation, The Independent said, the greenhouse effect is bound to make British weather "more erratic."

Sytske Looijen

Francis Russell, Who Wrote of Harding's Love Life, Is Dead

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Francis Russell, 79, a historian whose publication in 1968 of a biography of Warren G. Harding became a cause célèbre when relatives of the former president succeeded in preventing him from printing some of Harding's love letters, died of a heart attack Tuesday on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

In addition to the controversy over the Harding biography, "The Shadow of Blooming Grove," Mr. Russell was embroiled for over a quarter of a century in arguments

with other historians over his contention that he had solved the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

His first book about the case, "Tragedy in Dedham," was published in 1962. In 1986 he summed up his findings in another book called "Sacco & Vanzetti: The Case Resolved."

William F. Kerby, 81,

Of Dow Jones

NEW YORK (NYT) — William F. Kerby, 81, a former chairman of Dow Jones and for six years the executive editor of The Wall Street

Journal, died of lung cancer Monday in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kerby spent 47 years with Dow Jones, which publishes the Washington Post, later becoming assistant managing editor and managing editor, and was the newspaper's executive editor from 1945 to 1951 before he switched to the business side of the company.

Cesare Musatti, 91,

Pioneer in Psychoanalysis

MILAN (Reuters) — Cesare

Musatti, 91, a psychologist who was one of the founders of Italian psychoanalysis, died of a heart attack Monday in Milan.

He was the leading figure of a group of Italian psychologists credited with introducing the techniques of Freudian psychoanalysis into Italy in the late 1920s.

Other Deaths:

Alan Civil, 59, a British musician who was regarded as one of the most accomplished soloists on the French horn, of liver and kidney failure Sunday in London. He is

known to a larger audience for the solo he played on a Beatles tune, "For No One."

Chen Siang Sun, 56, the Malaysian health minister, of a heart attack in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday.

Charles Suppon, 40, a fashion designer who won a 1978 Coty Award for his women's fashions and who later co-authored the book for the Peter Allen musical "Legs Diamond," Tuesday in Manhattan of a brain tumor.

Edward J. Marshall, 35, American opera singer, of a heart attack March 15 at the Paris Opera.

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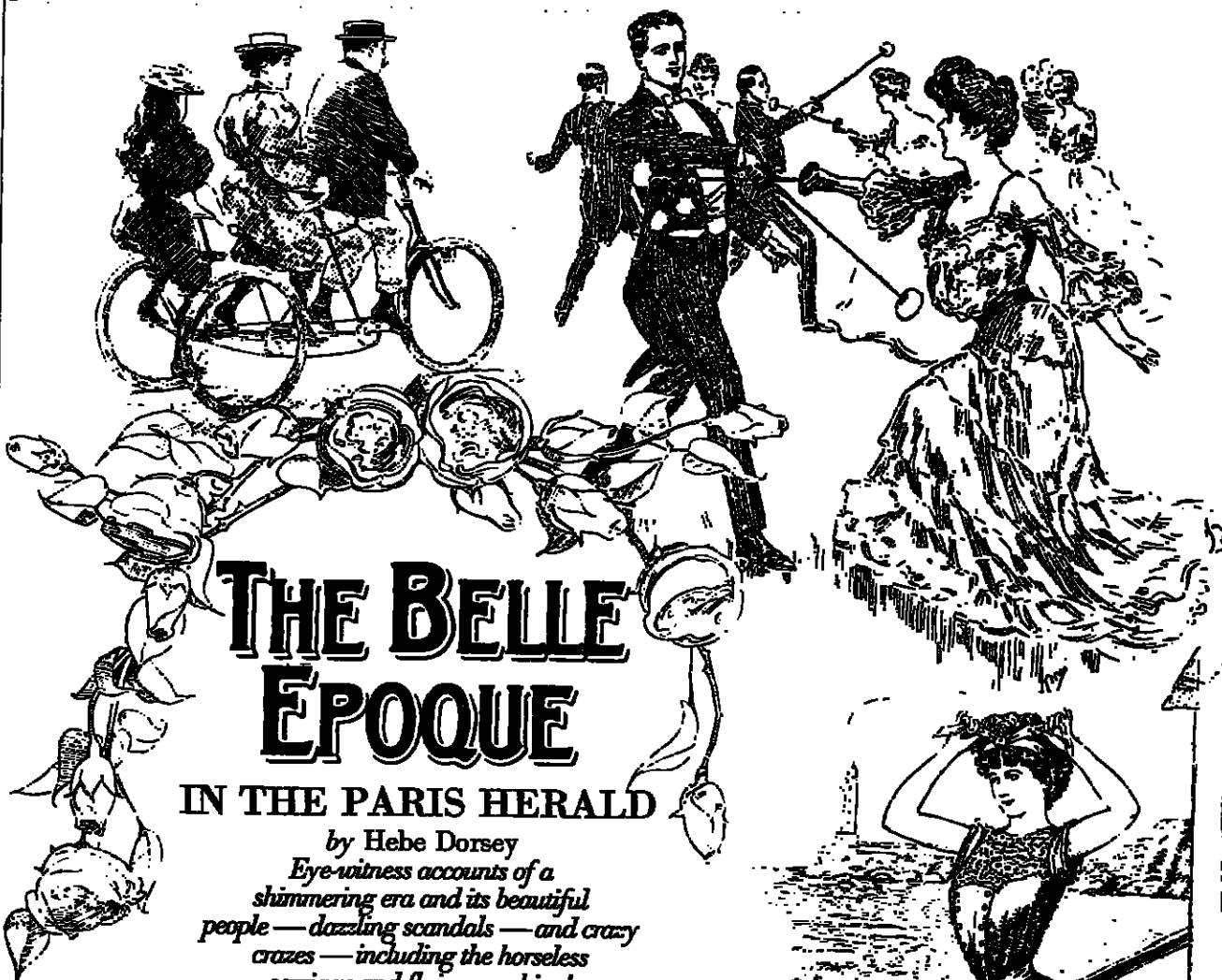
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The International Herald Tribune is delighted to announce a major conference to be held in Edinburgh on May 31. The aim of the conference is to examine the position of Scotland in the integrated Europe of 1992 and beyond, including the country's role as a thriving financial center. The conference will also consider investment programs as well as new and existing business opportunities in Scotland.

For further information, please send your business card to Jennifer Beelenberg, Scotland Conference, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH. Telephone: (44 1) 379 4302. Telex: 262009. Facsimile: (44 1) 240 2254.

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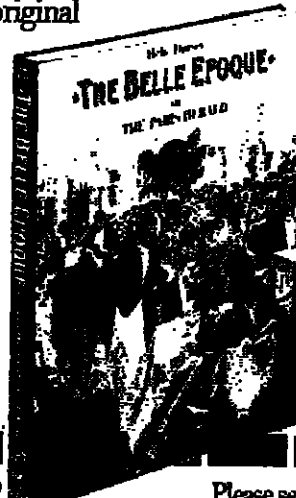
THE BELLE
ÉPOQUE

IN THE PARIS HERALD

by Hebe Dorsey
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Red-Green Germany?

It is usually dangerous to comment on a country's future on the evidence of a couple of regional elections. This time it could be unwise not to. This month's local elections in Hesse, after January's voting in Berlin, might have changed the pattern of West German politics. The next Bonn government may well not be another four years of plodding center-right coalition, as most people had so recently expected, but something much more unpredictable.

The first lesson from Hesse and Berlin is that the new German right may have more staying power than any previous upsurge of the right since 1945. Its most formidable component, Franz Schönhuber's Republican Party, is trying hard to stay at the bounds of respectability. Mr. Schönhuber himself is out to pick up part of the political empire that used to belong to his fellow Bavarian, Franz Josef Strauss. He has two strong issues to work on, bad housing and West Germany's new wave of immigrants. The result is that the Republicans could go on pulling votes away from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservatives right up to next year's federal election.

This lies with the second lesson of Hesse and Berlin, which is that at the opposite end of the spectrum the Greens now look like government material. Their practical men have for the moment, at least, got on top of the dreamers. The result is a rapid erosion of the Social Democratic Party's reticence to contemplate a "red-green" deal.

If the Republicans go on collecting, and if the Greens stay serious, Mr. Kohl's government will have difficulty surviving next year's election. One theoretical alternative would then be a grand coalition between Mr. Kohl's conservatives and the Social Democrats; but both those parties know that this would probably push even more votes to the Greens and the new right. Otherwise the recent voting pattern could point to a government formed by the Social Democrats in partnership with the Greens.

An Avoidable Famine

The big story out of Africa this year may be the famine that didn't happen. Deliverance from another such tragedy is coming unthinkingly close in Sudan, where death touched perhaps a quarter of a million people last year — to say nothing of the permanent alterations in the character of the existence of those who survived.

The Sudanese may be setting aside their six-year civil war to allow the United Nations to bring in food, seed and medicine to a million or more tenuously surviving people, mostly in the south. There is even some possibility that cooperation undertaken in the name of humanitarian relief could be extended into the political sphere to wind down the war.

Last week the representative of the United Nations, Executive Director James Grant of UNICEF, secured the agreement of Sudan's embattled government to provide, if not a "month of tranquility" to let relief trucks and planes in before the rains isolate the south, then the establishment of "corridors of tranquility" to allow supplies to flow to followers of both sides. The rebels then joined in. This was harder because the SPLA is on something of a military roll; it also hopes to profit further from the political tug-of-war in Khartoum, which has damaged the fundamentalist wing and

Death Doesn't Work

Every year for the last 12, the legislature of the state of New York has passed death penalty bills but failed to override governor's vetoes. On Monday, Governor Mario Cuomo again vetoed a death penalty bill. But this year the Assembly has registered 99 votes for it, one shy of the two-thirds majority needed to override. That challenges every opponent of the override to hold firm.

Drug-related violence and police killings drive this year's debate, and public sentiment is understandable. Rising awareness that the criminal justice system cannot fully protect against crime in the streets inspires fear, and hasty reactions: Won't capital punishment get rid of some killers and deter others? Or wouldn't it at least visit the kind of anguish on the criminal and his family that the criminal now visits upon the innocent?

In fact, it is hard to demonstrate any link between crime rates and the death penalty. New York had a mandatory death law for cop killers until 1977, but since it was struck down murders of New York police officers have declined. Congress passed a death penalty last year for drug-connected killings, but that law did not deter the recent murder of a federal drug enforcement agent in New York. Street criminals are far more likely to be deterred by aggressive police tactics than by a remote possibility of death.

What about the anguish of a murder victim's loved ones? That is a tricky — and inappropriate — challenge for public policy. A comprehensive survey by a group of prominent lawyers, New York Lawyers Against the Death Penalty, points out that survivors do not necessarily want blood; many have quietly sought clemency for killers. Some who do demand revenge are not satisfied by "humane" executions; the killer doesn't suffer enough. Which view should prevail?

The legislature need not deal with such issues in any case, because Governor Cuomo offers a better law creating a life

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OPINION

Let's Stop Ignoring Romania's Tragedy

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — A decade later, I cannot remember a single thing Nicolae Ceausescu said during a long interview at the presidential palace in Bucharest. His answers were gibberish, rendered in the dense and defensive jargon of Communist nonspeak that drained words of all meaning.

But the physical impression made by Romania's president that day has remained fresh in my mind's eye: the thin grey smile that cast a chill across a cavernous room; the cold light in his regard as if fastened with hostility on a questioner; the regal, unapproachable air that belied his

The deterioration of the situation in Romania calls for urgent diplomatic action to show that the European human rights accord was not an empty exercise.

pretense of being a man of the people. They all came back this week as I read the headlines suggesting that Mr. Ceausescu has become, despite intense competition elsewhere in the world, the tyrant most hated by his own people.

His abuse of his nation has become the shame of the Communist world, provoking demonstrations now in Hungary and concern in the Kremlin. The abuse has not, unfortunately, provoked any effective countermeasures to Mr. Ceausescu's cruelties. Nor is the West doing enough to oppose him at this crucial moment.

His bizarre economic policies have reduced an agriculturally prosperous nation to the point of starvation and penury. He has launched a campaign to destroy systematically the rural villages inhabited by more than two million ethnic Hungarians and Germans. The government says

these internal refugees will benefit from moving into modern buildings; in fact, Mr. Ceausescu wants to destroy the cultures of these minorities and to force them to leave their lands.

He has clung to power since 1965 by establishing one of the world's most repressive police states. One-third of the population has been bribed or intimidated into reporting on the words and deeds of fellow citizens at one time or another. A phrase too easily tossed around by Americans, "a national nightmare," accurately describes Romania today.

The police and military have been called out to put down sporadic revolts. But there are now signs that the breaking point may have been reached for Romania, as the elite that drew the meager benefits that existed in this "system" also turns against the dictator.

An inkling of this new twist came for me some months ago in a chance encounter with a Romanian civil servant traveling abroad. After a few minutes of polite conversation about his country's problems, the Romanian blurted out: "There is only one answer now. We pray that he will die, so things can get better."

Last week, in a letter addressed to Mr. Ceausescu and circulated to Western news agencies in Vienna, six former senior Communist Party officials directly challenged the human rights violations and economic mismanagement of Mr. Ceausescu's reign. The dictator responded by putting the son of one of the ex-officials under house arrest and sacking four officials in key economic posts. It was not immediately clear if they had challenged Mr. Ceausescu or were removed in one of the routine purges that he uses to nip potential opposition in the bud.

Reprisals were also taken against the poet Mircea Dinescu, after he was quoted in an inter-

view with the Paris daily newspaper *Liberation* as saying that the courts and police in Romania "have been transformed into instruments of terror and intimidation against the people." Mr. Dinescu lost his job at a weekly literary magazine and was reportedly placed under house arrest.

As the Dinescu case suggests, the French press has been covering the new turmoil in Romania in an aggressive manner. There is a sense here that an unraveling of the Ceausescu regime may have begun. This helps account for the unusually critical public stance that France has taken on these incidents by recalling its ambassador from Bucharest for "consultations."

Other Western countries should follow suit and distance themselves at this vital moment from Mr. Ceausescu's regime. The European Community and the United States should do so without delay, and should publicly consider stronger, joint measures. The United States took a step in the right direction by issuing a statement of concern in Bucharest this week, but that is only a beginning.

It is only two months since the United States and 34 other countries, including Romania, signed an East-West human rights agreement in Vienna. The deterioration of the situation in Romania since then calls for urgent diplomatic action to show that the signing of the European human rights accord was not an empty exercise.

Moreover, the United States and Western Europe should act now to show that the West will react differently to those countries which move in the direction of pluralism (Hungary and perhaps Poland) and to those which intensify repression (Romania and Czechoslovakia).

The Bush administration is understandably still feeling its way on many East-West questions. But this is not the moment for delay on Romania, which sinks deeper into tragedy with each passing day.

The Washington Post

Politics: Right or Left, Reconcilers Are Winning

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Local elections in France last weekend confirmed what 10 years ago would have seemed an impossibility: that the Socialist Party has become France's "natural" governing party. The Socialists once again progressed; the right declined.

This has happened during the same period when conservative forces dominated the United States and Britain, and were thought in those countries to be internationally ascendant. That assumption was wrong, but for reasons which have less to do with ideology than with the match of specific parties to specific communities and their common interests.

The successful parties today are those which reconcile rather than divide. Parties which divide lose. This has proved true for the Democrats in the United States and for Britain's Labor Party, as well as for the conservative parties in France.

Socialist Prime Minister Michel Rocard, in power for the last two years, has sought centrist alliances and worked with extreme patience to find compromise solutions on the contested future of New Caledonia, school and university reform and wage demands in the public sector.

The mistakes of the right have contributed to his success, certainly. Their policies and campaign themes have tended to divide. People have been offered law and order by the right on terms which suggested that this was a matter of the native-born versus immigrants, the old versus students, the right versus the left.

People were offered market economics and denationalized industry on terms which seemed to threaten their jobs and security. The previous conservative government's attempt to suppress a New Caledonian independence movement ended in the deaths of gendarmes as well as of independence militants.

The French Socialists admit the market economy but defend social protection and the principle of national "solidarity," introducing this year a guaranteed minimum income for the long-term unemployed. This responds to a marked increase in the numbers of homeless in France and of people begging in the streets.

The Socialists aggressively subsidize France's cultural institutions. The market economy but defend social protection and the principle of national "solidarity," introducing this year a guaranteed minimum income for the long-term unemployed. This responds to a marked increase in the numbers of homeless in France and of people begging in the streets.

Lessons of a Failure in El Salvador

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — If George Bush still has doubts about the failure of Reagan administration policy in Central America, Sunday's elections in El Salvador make it indisputable.

U.S. policy has been to build up the army and the political center, on the thesis that democratic elections would provide the kind of popular government which would drain away backing for the leftist insurgents. Since 1981 it has cost \$2.2 billion, mostly for the military.

It should be remembered that El Salvador was called the "test case" for relations with Moscow at the start of the Reagan administration. The initial reason given for attacking the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, including establishment of the contra army, was to block its aid to Salvadoran rebels. They were then expected to fade into insignificance.

Now Washington is hoist by its own petard. Presidential elections have been held, on schedule, free and reasonably honest according to foreign observers but seriously disrupted by the rebels. Turnout was less than 50 percent. The nine-year-old civil war rages on.

The clear vote winner was Alfredo Cristiani, candidate of the right-wing ARENA party which was founded eight years ago as a paramilitary organization linked to the notorious "death squads." Although President José Napoleón Duarte, who is dying of cancer, could not run again, his Christian Democratic Party, on which Washington's strategy relied, has been resoundingly rejected by those who did vote.

That gives ARENA monopoly control of the government. It has already won, in various elections, a solid majority in the Assembly, two-thirds of the mayors daring to re-

public infrastructure and high-technology projects — Ariane, the Hermes spacecraft, TGV, Channel Tunnel, high-definition television development — are generously supported, against the modern conservative inclination to leave such things to market forces — the position ferociously defended by Margaret Thatcher in Britain. All this touches the nationalistic chord in France.

Spain is another case of left-wing success, unimagined a decade and a half ago when Francisco Franco died. The left then was thought to threaten Spain's transition to democracy. The "natural" governing group seemed those moderately conservative and technocratic managers who had supervised successful economic reform in the late 1950s and the 1960s and installed democracy in 1975-1976 with the help of King Juan Carlos.

Adolfo Suárez, political leader of the conservative reformers, seemed the natural leader for Spain's future — not the Socialist Felipe González. But it was Mr. González who succeeded in conquering moderate pub-

lic opinion, forcing his party to abandon Marxism and giving it victory in the general election of 1982. He has been prime minister ever since.

In Portugal it was the moderate left, led by Mário Soares, that reconciled a nation violently divided between military radicals and the right-wing forces of the Salazar era. The lesson has not been lost in Italy, where in the last few days the Communist Party has given decent but decisive burial to its own ideological past, rejecting not only Leninism but also the "Jacobinism" of the West European revolutionary tradition. It now seeks membership in the democratic Socialist International.

In Britain, Neil Kinnock is doing his best to free the Labor Party from the doctrinaire factionalism that has dominated it for more than a decade. Mrs. Thatcher is at the same time becoming a more divisive figure. Her third-term program — to reform local taxes, broadcasting, the structures of medical and health services, the legal profession and the universities, introducing market rewards and pen-

alties and removing corporate privileges (and obligations) — is proving highly divisive, even among Conservative Party members.

The Democratic Party in the United States has not learned this lesson about division and reconciliation. Its 1988 presidential defeat followed in part from what Fred Siegel of the Cooper Union, writing in the January issue of *Commonweal* magazine, has called an insensitive moral absolutism that defends individual rights at the expense of community interests and community morality.

In the public mind, Mr. Siegel writes, problems of social disintegration in America are now "inextricably associated with liberalism." The Latin countries of Western Europe were not long ago much criticized by Americans and British for possessing political party systems dominated by irrelevant ideologies. Today it is the United States and Britain which provide the most dramatic and damaging examples of ideological party commitment, on the left and the right as well — and they are the worse off for it.

International Herald Tribune
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ly move directly from the forest to foreign ports, never to be touched by American sawmill workers. This adds to high rates of unemployment in some areas that are heavily dependent on the forest industry.

The log shortage for American mills also produces new pressures from them for greater access to timber in the national forests. They don't want to ship logs overseas; they want to keep their own mills humming. National forest timber, these loggers say, is all that is available to undo the domestic log shortage caused by exports.

Already, government-owned timber — trees on national forest land supposedly belonging to the American people — is being logged at record rates. Timothy Egger reported Monday in *The New York Times* that in the Northwest alone, 5.5 billion board feet were cut from 19 national forests in 1988 — 20 percent more than 10 years ago. In 1987, 12.7 billion board feet were stripped from the 156 national forests across the country.

Earlier, Ronald Smothers reported in *The Times* that the U.S. Forest Service planned to double allowable timber sales in six national forests in the Southern Appalachians. An annual average of just under 100 million board feet was cut from 1977 through 1986; under the Forest Service plan, by 1996 over 200 million board feet would be harvested yearly.

That increased cutting is bound to be caused at least in part by vast timber shipments rising abroad. These exports mean that the domestic market must rely more and more on logs cut from Pisagah and Nantahala and all the other national timberlands, particularly the great old forests of the Northwest. Why open these national treasures directly to foreign buyers?

The New York Times

know how to fix what ails El Salvador, and some new thought about the Central American's own approach to their problems.

One wise U.S. diplomat who has watched all the folly and frustration commented recently that the worst mistake of all was the destruction of multilateralism in dealing with Central and South America. Washington was so sure it knew better that it kept pushing aside the Latin's efforts to work out joint solutions.

Even now, the United States is trying to hold off implementation of the agreement made by all five Central American presidents to disband the contra forces in return for democratic elections in Nicaragua. President Bush sent a special envoy to "persuade" the president of Honduras to let the Nicaraguan exile army remain organized in his country for at least another year.

The Esquipulas accords, which were the framework for that agreement, also apply to El Salvador and could be a basis for pressing to a negotiated settlement there. Both ARENA and the insurgent leaders have signaled that they are willing to continue talks begun in February.

From their actions it can be deduced that the insurgents preferred ARENA election victory. Perhaps they think it will protect the country, as President Duarte said, and improve their chances to win the war. Perhaps they think the right will be better able to deliver on any negotiated solution, which will inevitably turn on the role of the army. There have been signs of differing views within the rebel camp.

Washington's focus must now be on helping to end the war. So far it has only helped to prolong it.

The New York Times

The World Of Finance Is Changing

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — In an increasingly competitive world, with once-backward nations claiming their place in the sun, there is need for a new look at the international economic institutions set up after World War II to monitor the global economy and promote trade.

The first priority should be changes in the pecking order that gave the United States control of these agencies.

Beyond the question of fair representation, there is a serious problem of discord between the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

They were conceived at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in 1944 with clearly different objectives. In an era of fixed exchange rates, the IMF was set up to make short-term loans to countries with temporary problems. The World Bank (officially, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) was supposed to help rebuild Europe with longer-term project loans.

After about 25 "golden" years, the Bretton Woods system ended in crisis, with wildly fluctuating exchange rates. In the years which followed, and especially since the onset of the Third World debt crisis, the functional lines between the IMF and the World Bank have become blurred. Each agency invaded the domain of the other, pumping in vast sums of money.

At times the World Bank and the IMF have given contradictory policy guidance to their clients. A study of how to enforce better relations is being completed for the major powers by a committee headed by Italian central banker Lamberto Dini.

The IMF wants the bank to return to project lending, leaving to the IMF questions of macroeconomic guidance. But the problem is, as debtor countries cry for help, that the World Bank has most of the available money, thanks to a recent doubling of its capital. That should be remedied by boosting IMF resources, at least by the 50 percent that Managing Director Michel Camdessus says is needed to keep pace with the growth of the global economy in the last five years.

There are two other old institutions that need to be brought into the modern world. One is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which tries to harmonize the economic policies of 24 industrial countries. The other is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which is supposed to make rules for the global trading system and encourage a steady reduction in tariff and other barriers.

The OECD has no real powers but provides a place for high-level dialogue on global problems. So long as it keeps out the highly successful and fast-growing Asian states, it is a less-than-complete institution.

Some of the Pacific rim countries have achieved economic growth rates, and national wealth, unmatched elsewhere. But they see their success threatened by global trends — commodity price declines, protectionism and greater competition for markets — and they lack access to a forum for official consultation. Everyone involved must try harder to find the right formula to broaden the OECD's parochial confines.

Ill feeling has developed between the U.S. Treasury Department and the IMF. Mr. Camdessus was an early advocate of Third World debt relief. Before Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady weighed in with his own plan, Mr. Camdessus has also been, in U.S. eyes, an annoying public critic of domestic policy and a seeker for a larger IMF role in the tightly held Group of Seven process.

It is important for the health of the global economy that the United States work peacefully with the IMF and stop fighting the logic of a major quota increase. Mr. Camdessus, for his part, cannot afford to get too far out in front of the United States, the IMF's major shareholder.

The Bush administration should recognize Japan's new clout by allowing that country to step up to the number two rank in the IMF, a status which it already has achieved in the World Bank. Britain and France would drop down, but they are not resigning. West Germany would continue as number three.

Conditions will never be the same for the United States, or for these institutions, as they were in the 1940s. For that, there is also a lesson to be learned by the European Community countries, which started the "Europe 1992" exercise as a defense against Japanese success.

The Washington Post

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: News in Brief

BELGRADE — Six thousand Serbian women have signed a petition, which has been addressed to the Regent, demanding the return of Queen Natalie.

LONDON — Count Herbert Bismarck, on his arrival at Victoria Station, was met by Count Hatfield, by whom he was warmly welcomed.

1914: The Case Is Closed

CONSTANTINOPLE — A very strange discussion took place this week as to whether the body of the Patriarch Constantine V., who died a few days ago, should be carried to the burial place with an uncovered or a covered face. After a keen debate the opinion that the lid must be upon the coffin prevailed. Since 1827 all the Greek dead have been carried through the city streets entirely exposed to the gaze of the passers-by. This ghastly custom originated in the discovery by the Ottoman Government that during a certain Turco-Greek war the Greeks

used to smuggle in large quantities of rifles in closed coffins. The Turkish authorities therefore decided that henceforward the Greek coffins must be open. Recently the medical profession attempted to carry through the suppression on sanitary and hygienic grounds. After much controversy, medical influence has prevailed.

1939: Hitler to Memel

BERLIN — Adolf Hitler left Berlin today (March 22) to inspect his latest addition to Greater Germany — Memel. At the same time, Dr. Josef Goebbels ordered all Germans to fly again for this latest triumph the swastika flags they took down two days ago after the celebration of the annexation of Bohemia and Moravia. In spite of the city's flags and the headlines with which newspapers announced that "Memel is free at last," the attitude of most German citizens to the speed with which history is being made for them still betrays at least as much anxiety as it does patriotic glory.

OPINION

Assault Rifle Or Handgun: The Choice Is Easy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — George Bush, balancing when he should be choosing, says he is seeking "an accommodation between the police and the sporting interest" regarding assault rifles. So much for the interest of ghettoes, where such guns are frequently fired.

The urban poor are, as usual, invisible while their betters plan their betterment. But the poor have a special interest in firearms policy. They would gain from a prompt ban on assault rifles and would suffer from gun control focused, as it usually is, on handguns.

The reasons for acting forcefully against the former are reasons for leaving the latter alone. Assault weapons are not yet prevalent and never will be needed for legitimate civilian activities. Handguns are widely dispersed and poignantly necessary for some people.

Don Kates Jr. notes that New York's pioneering Sullivan Law (1911) was an example of gun control advocated by conservatives who associated handguns with foreign-born anarchists, labor agitators and criminals. Newspapers of the day denounced "low-browed foreigners" with guns, guns in the pockets of "ignorant and quarrelsome immigrants of lawbreaking propensities."

Today, too, there is a class bias in the gun control argument. Literature from the National Coalition to Ban Handguns includes this gem:

Does the banning of handguns discriminate against minority members of society? No. Handguns would be illegal in the hands of the total populace, including all racial and religious groups, the rich and poor alike.

Wonderful. It would impartially disarm white, safe Park Avenue and the South Bronx, a war zone.

Mr. Kates makes a disturbing but not unsupported argument as follows: Many urban Americans live where government cannot, or will not, enforce its proper monopoly on the use of force. Given this failure, or abdication, by government, it is unseemly for the safe majority to deny the endangered minority the handguns needed for self-help.

A Chicago judge writing in a legal publication stresses that his readers "would not go into ghetto areas except in broad daylight under the most optimum conditions — surely not at night, alone or on foot." He continues: "But some people have no choice. To live or work or have some need to be on this 'frontier' imposes a fear which is tempered by possession of a gun."

Mr. Kates cites data which indicate that "handgun-armed citizens actually



thwart almost as many crimes annually as handgun-armed criminals succeed in committing." Citizens "acting in legitimate self-defense kill about three times more assailants and robbers than do police." He says prison surveys show that criminals fear armed victims more than police, and that fear of armed civilians deters criminals into nonconfrontational crime. Burglars rarely encounter armed victims because burglars target unoccupied premises. Even so, more burglars meet armed resistance than are arrested and sent to prison.

About half of America's households possess at least one gun; among them, the average is three guns. About 50 million households have handguns. Prohibition of handguns would be a bigger failure than prohibition of gin. "Handguns, unlike liquor," notes Mr. Kates, "are re-usable, and their contin-

ued use does not involve the visibility of perpetual illegal purchase." Assault rifles are different, Daryl Gates, Los Angeles police chief, says: "A reasonable right to bear arms does not mandate that weapons designed and built for the express purpose of killing human beings on battlefields be made available to the general public. In fact, the general public is already prohibited by the National Firearms Act from owning most weapons made for that purpose."

But assault rifles have enthusiasts (the Bush administration even worries about the interests of "gun collectors"), so a president whose primary objective is popularity is resorting to a tested technique: When the subject is politically problematic, swallow it up in a larger subject.

Hence the administration's position

is: Assault weapons are misused by drug dealers, so let's not ban the guns; let's win "the war" on drugs which must be won (in the words of Attorney General Dick Thornburgh last Sunday) "on the battlefield of values."

Meanwhile, back on the non-metaphysical battlefield where many poor people live, the poor must be benighted by Mr. Bush's idea that his temporary ban on the importation of some rifles is a "cooling off" period. It is not cooling their streets, but it is not supposed to.

No wonder the National Rifle Association is so pleased by Mr. Bush's policy. The policy is to cool off public opinion until some fresh menace — say, a tainted banana from some banana republic — appears, a menace which threatens substantial interests, like the serenity of the comfortable.

Washington Post Writers Group.

The Emperor NRA Is Losing Its Clothes

AN UNHOLY alliance between the National Rifle Association and drug dealers is turning some urban neighborhoods into killing fields and transforming cities into free fire zones.

The chronic failure of government to respond to the public outcry against the promiscuous availability of firearms is attributable largely to the NRA's political clout. Its power is based on the perception that gun owners are single issue voters capable of swinging close elections. Wielding its clout, and a reputation for clout even greater than the clout itself, the NRA has intimidated officials at every level of government.

Communities have witnessed a runaway arms race as neighborhoods de-

scend into anarchy, ruled by heavily armed gangs who answer to no law. Public outrage over government inaction has been simmering for years. That concern almost achieved results in the House of Representatives last year when the Brady amendment to require a brief waiting period for handgun purchases was narrowly defeated.

For years, the NRA has blocked action by outspending and out-lobbying the handful of public interest groups that support responsible controls. But during this period the NRA's credibility has eroded because of its failure to distinguish between the interest of sportmen and the interest of society. Its defiant stance finally aroused the wrath of law enforcement officials, whose lives are on the line.

President George Bush deserves credit for halting imports of semiautomatic rifles. So does Colt Industries,

which stepped out in front of the debate last week and voluntarily halted production of its AR-15. It is tempting to read too much into these straws in the "new breeze." But the public and even many gun owners seem prepared to say, "The emperor NRA has no clothes."

The next test is whether Congress and the administration have the will to apply the logic of the president's action on imports to thousands of Rambo rifles made in America and sold over the counter with few questions asked.

It is premature to predict that pending legislation will be enacted. Bitter debates lie ahead. But with the law enforcement agencies now solidly for reform, and the Bush administration on record for change, the last allies of the NRA are street gangs and dope pushers who have no votes in Congress.

— Senator Edward M. Kennedy, writing in *The New York Times*.

The Television Fare Is Sickening

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK — My youngest daughter spent most of the first four years of her life in Paris. Except for cartoons on weekend mornings, there really wasn't much that interested her on French television. But she loved the tapes of "Sesame Street" and "Mr. Roger's Neighborhood" that American parents passed around to remind their children of "home," a place some of them rarely saw.

Fiona was a lovely and gentle little girl, speaking of Bert and Ernie as if they were school friends who just happened to speak English rather than French. She is still lovely and quite gentle, although she now talks of people who must be killed, and wonders whether anyone will be bringing a gun to school tomorrow.

Kill and gun are just words to her, of course. She has never seen either in real life. It's just stuff she is getting now from television. The other stuff, the sex, I don't think she understands at all.

The biggest shocks that an adult, her father, got returning home after four years of pretty extensive travel around the world were the widespread acceptance of casual killing and violence all across the United States, and the nonchalance and hopelessness about ceaseless violence and sex on television. Guns and killings, with graphic film at 6 and 11, dominated the news. People undressing or undressing each other seemed to provide a break in the bloody mayhem of prime-time entertainment shows.

My wife and I could hardly believe how much the video images of America had changed since we left in 1983. I mentioned that to a friend who writes about television and he said if I thought that was bad I should watch for a while during the day. "The soap opera action is all between the sheets now," he said. And so it was, although you could get

some relief by watching Phil and Oprah, Geraldo and Sally Jesse. On the day I watched, two of America's interlocutors were exploring the same territory — earnestly asking transsexuals how they did it and what it felt like.

It's enough to make you sick. You can do a fair job of regulating what your children see, especially if you work at home, as I do. But you are still

MEANWHILE

left with questions about why Americans let this happen: Slezoballs are running American television.

"Trash TV is a good term," I read in a column by the editor of the Catholic diocesan newspaper in Albany, New York. "But its meaning must be expanded to its logical conclusion: If TV is producing trash, guess what it considers its waste dumps. That's right: your living room, your brain and your soul."

One of my first thoughts was that I owed an apology for attacking Jerry Falwell and other fundamentalist Protestant leaders who went after network television in the early 1980s.

One of them, Donald Wildmon, who ran something called the National Federation for Decency, said then: "The networks have displayed an arrogance and indifference rarely matched in the history of corporate America."

He was right. But I was against what the preachers wanted to do about it: turn the medium into a Christian trumpet, giving themselves veto power over what my children watched.

They scared television executives back then — before they self-destructed

by announcing boycotts that never happened. The networks waited them out and gradually moved back into programming for gut and groin.

A few years later, greedier owners like General Electric, with no sense whatever of public service, kicked away all restraints — seeing how far they could get before anyone stood up to them.

That seems to be the way they operate: Networks and local stations push ahead, seeing how far they can go before they meet resistance, then pulling back a little when the public screams in outrage. The moves of network managers and local station owners are exactly the same as the expansionist tactics we always attributed to Soviet communism.

Oddly, it doesn't take much to stop them — for a while. Right now television is doing a little of what they call "soul-searching," although I doubt they'll find one. All that noise is because one lady, a Michigan housewife named Terry Yakota, got mad when she caught her children watching a strip show called a situation comedy.

They were watching "Married... With Children," produced by Fox television, another of the properties Rupert Murdoch uses in his crusade to reduce men and women (and their children) to their lowest common denominators.

Mrs. Yakota wrote letters of complaint to Mr. Murdoch's advertisers, and a few of them, including Proctor & Gamble, canceled their participation in the show. She was the first resistance, and the burns predictably began backing away.

Television people will take the high road now, waiting for a kinder and gentler time. Then they will begin pushing the limits again, seeing how low they can go.

Universal Press Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

West Wind for UNESCO?

Regarding "A Welcome New Wind Sweeps UNESCO" (Opinion, Feb. 21):

The article has put the director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in a difficult position. If it is true that Federico Mayor Zaragoza's goal is "to make Western culture again a central focus for UNESCO during his six-year tenure," and if it is true that he has drawn up a long-term plan which makes adult literacy a problem of direct concern to the United States (which, by the way, is not a member of the organization), a major concern for UNESCO; and if it is true that by going back "to our roots" Mr. Mayor, by implication, wants UNESCO to go back not only to its constitution (which is the right thing to do) but also to its "roots" in the West — then I, as the head of a delegation from a member state of UNESCO, think the international organization is going to go through another period of turbulence and turmoil, this time more serious than in the past.

If all that the article said about plans

for "westernization" of UNESCO is true, then Mr. Mayor is making a big new mistake in his effort to correct a big past mistake of turning the organization toward what Jim Hoagland calls in his article "Third Worldism." UNESCO does not belong to the West or to the East. It belongs to the international community represented by independent and sovereign member states.

D. H. AHMAD,
Paris.

Bibulous Literary Scene

Regarding "In the U.S., 'Bottoms Up' Is No Longer Going Down Well":

I was surprised to read that in New York City drinking is past in the book publishing business. It certainly was in fashion a decade ago when my first novel ("Seven Games in October") was brought out. The publisher said he believed I had written a best-seller. The editor-in-chief joined the senior editor in taking me to lunch.

With pages spread around the booth of a chic East Side restaurant, the two executives downed three martinis each while they added to and subtracted from

my manuscript. They split a bottle of wine for lunch. Afterward they drank two double cognacs apiece.

I confined my own order to a green salad, bread and a bottle of mineral water. This caused the editor-in-chief to snarl, "What are you, a Trappist monk?"

My novel never became a best-seller. Not even a good seller. I'm sorry now I didn't have a couple of martinis myself.

CHARLES BRADY,
Berlin.

A Prince Has His Doubts

Regarding the report "Hungary's Opposition Marches Unhindered to Mark 1848 Uprising" (March 16):

My ancestor Emperor Nicholas I indeed gave a "helping hand" to put down the 1848 uprising in Hungary. On the urgent request of the emperor of Austria, he could not refuse a little friendly assistance. But, knowing his character, I very much doubt that he sent in the Soviet Army.

NICHOLAS ROMANOFF,
Rougemont, Switzerland.

The Imperial Russian Army was renamed by an editing error.

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SCIENCE

Driftnets: Ocean 'Strip-Mining'?

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Deploying huge nets, each twice as long as Manhattan, hundreds of fishing vessels from three Asian nations are plying the North Pacific with consequences that are unmeasured but potentially devastating for the ocean's ecology, U.S. officials and scientists say.

Since the early 1980s, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan have been sending 700 or more fishing vessels to range over an area the size of the continental United States for a half year or more. Each is equipped with a lightweight monofilament net that, when released to drift at night, forms a kind of wall stretching for 20 to 35 miles (about 30 to 55 kilometers) and extending to a depth of about 30 feet (about 9 meters). Squid, fish and seabirds swim into the mesh and become caught on the thin nylon filament.

The three Asian nations say the vessels are fishing for squid with the nets, which are highly efficient in obtaining a large catch with comparatively small crews.

But U.S. government officials and scientists, West Coast fishermen and environmental organizations contend that each year the huge driftnets are trapping tens of thousands of porpoises, seals, seabirds and a wide variety of deep ocean fish.

They contend that at least some of the vessels are taking a huge quantity of salmon and steelhead trout that spawn in North American streams and should be taken only by American and Canadian fishermen under maritime law. The critics said they feared that the driftnet technology could seriously deplete stocks of fish, mammals and birds, and possibly threaten the food chain in the deep ocean.

Scientists say there is not yet enough information to make pre-

cise estimates of the amount of marine life being destroyed by the driftnet fishing fleets, much less of the total population of mammals, birds and fish that inhabit the deep ocean. But they are concerned that the toll could be substantial.

Sam LaBudde, a biologist with the International Marine Mammal Project, a private conservation effort, said that because the nets drift through deep ocean they are "totally unmonitored and unregulated."

"What is happening," Mr. LaBudde contended, "is the biological strip-mining of the sea. We are powerless to do anything about it."

The three Asian nations, which are the only ones using such nets, said the accusations were unfounded and the unintended take of marine mammals and seabirds was small.

Yasuo Endo, agriculture, fisheries and forestry counselor for the Japanese Embassy in Washington, said his government has established controls to minimize incidental deaths of marine mammals and other species.

He also said that his government had barred the taking of North American salmon and is sending observers to make sure the regulation is followed.

"We are very serious about this," he said.

A team of U.S. observers stationed aboard a South Korean driftnet boat last summer found that 18 marine mammals and 45 seabirds were taken in 22 net retrievals.

Kyung Y. Kim, fisheries attaché at the South Korean Embassy, described the incidental take of mammals and birds as small. But Dr. Linda L. Jones, director of the high seas fisheries program of the National Marine Mammal Laboratory, a National Marine Fisheries Service center in Seattle, said tens of thousands of marine animals are

taken in the 50,000 net retrievals each year.

George Herrfurth of the fisheries service said that, while the Asian fleets "may be targeting on squid, anything in the entire water column of the ocean may be entangled in those nets and get killed."

"We are very concerned," he said. "If you take this much out of the food chain, it will affect the rest of the ecosystem."

The high seas driftnet fleets, particularly the Taiwanese vessels, are a likely cause of the sharp drop in the salmon take in Alaska last year, said Ronald Leighton, a spokesman for Seacops, an organization formed by commercial and sports fishermen groups and business groups in Alaska and West Coast states that monitors the activities of the Asian fleets.

Mr. Leighton said that, while a catch of 40 million pink salmon had been expected by Alaskan fishermen last year, the actual take was only 12 million fish.

Wayne C. Lewis, special agent in charge of the office of enforcement for the Pacific area of the National Marine Fisheries Service, said eight court cases are pending that involve efforts to ship and sell illegal salmon taken by Taiwanese vessels on the high seas.

"We haven't stopped the Taiwanese from taking U.S. salmon," he said. "We haven't even slowed them."

The reason, he said, is that the illegal catches are worth millions of dollars.

Mr. Leighton said there is very little monitoring of the Asian fleets because the Coast Guard does not have ships to spare. But he said that undersized salmon turned up in great volumes in markets in Singapore and Thailand last year, where they were processed and sold in Europe, largely in France.

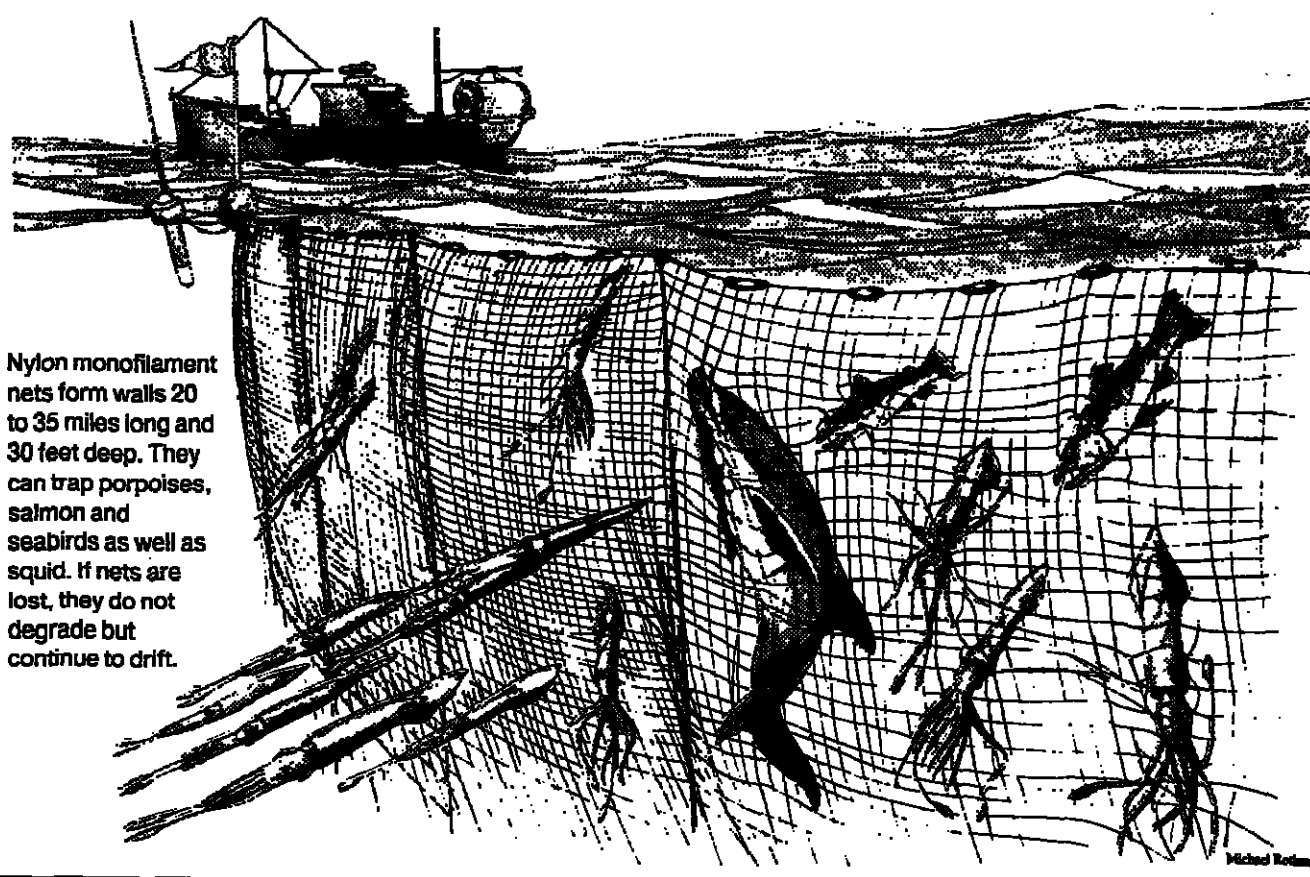
The problem is not just the loss

of income to American fishermen, Mr. Leighton said, but the potential for depletion of the salmon and steelhead trout fisheries if the Asian fleets continue to take large quantities of fish on the high seas before they can return to native streams to reproduce.

He said the members of his organization want sanctions, in the form of restrictions on imports, against countries taking salmon and steelhead that should be allowed to return to spawn.

James Wu, senior assistant in the economic division of the Coordinating Council for North American Affairs, which represents interests of the Taiwanese government in the United States, said accusations that the Taiwanese fishing fleet captures large numbers of salmon and traps marine mammals and sea birds in driftnets are "definitely wrong." He denied that the Taiwanese boats were selling salmon to Singapore or Thailand.

Mr. Kim, the South Korean attaché, said his government's policy is that the country's fishing vessels should not catch salmon.



Nylon monofilament nets form walls 20 to 35 miles long and 30 feet deep. They can trap porpoises, salmon and seabirds as well as squid. If nets are lost, they do not degrade but continue to drift.

Diet's Link to Immune System: Doctors Refine Nutrient Use

By Jane E. Brody

New York Times Service

RESEARCHERS studying the often surprising effects of nutrition on immunity report that dietary manipulation holds promise as a tool to foster recovery or prevent disease in millions of people.

"We are discovering that some nutrients can be used, not so much as foods, but as modulators, manipulators or stimulators of the immune system," said Dr. Robert Good, a pediatrician and immunologist at All Children's Hospital in St. Petersburg, Florida.

In recent years, scientists have been teasing out the immunological effects of such nutrients as dietary fats, amino acids, vitamins A, E and B-6, and the minerals zinc, iron, copper and selenium.

They are finding, for example, that the amino acid arginine can help prevent postoperative infections and that common polyunsaturated fats can impair immune responses that protect against cancer. The findings are expected to help design diets to prevent heart disease and boost immunity.

Potential beneficiaries of immune-modifying nutrient adjustments include young children and

the elderly, certain cancer patients, patients suffering from severe burns or autoimmune diseases, and people undergoing major surgery, organ transplants or treatments that inadvertently suppress immune responses.

There are even hints that dietary measures might eventually be used to slow the aging of the immune system and to extend human life by delaying the onset of diseases that result from immunological decline.

There is no reason to believe, however, that special diets or specific nutrients can counter the virally induced suppression of immune responses in AIDS patients.

"As we learn more," Dr. Good said, "we should be able to tailor-make diets to the needs of the moment, for example, using one diet to down-regulate the immunological response that leads to rejection of a transplanted organ and another diet to foster rejection of a cancer."

Researchers at the Shriners' Burn Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, studied 57 burn patients, who usually are not fed for a day or so after injury. They showed that immediate doses of a special liquid diet by gastric tube could reduce the risk of

infections in severely burned patients by 50 percent.

The nutritious diet also shortened the patients' hospital stay; also, there were fewer deaths than among patients fed standard formulas. The special diet was rich in protein, vitamins A and E, iron and other vitamins and trace elements. It derived half its fat from fish oil.

Research at the Albany, New York, Medical Center has shown that highly refined fish oil supplements can suppress the symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis, a disease in which the body's immune system mistakenly attacks its own tissues.

Dr. George Blackburn, at New England Deaconess Hospital in Boston, is testing patients with early stage cancers of the breast, colon and prostate to determine whether fish oils prevent spreading of cancer cells beyond the site of origin.

Animal studies have already shown that fish oil in the diet can increase the activity of white blood cells, which detect and attack foreign cells.

Both deficiency and excess of any nutrient can harm immunological defenses. For example, a zinc deficiency depresses the activity of immunological cells, while an excess of zinc (20 times the recommended daily amount of 15 milligrams) can cause an immunological decline.

Dozens of studies show that polyunsaturated fats, which have been widely recommended as replacements for artery-clogging saturated fats, can impair normal immunological responses. This impairment, in turn, might increase the risk of developing certain infections or even cancer.

"Moderation remains the key to a health-promoting diet and a healthy immune system," said Dr. Ranjit K. Chandra, pediatrician and immunologist at the Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Dr. Chandra and his colleagues were among the first to uncover the devastating immunological consequences of severe malnutrition, which renders people susceptible to life-threatening infections.

Among malnourished children in India, they found impaired function of the immunological cells that carry memory of what should be attacked, a depressed ability of white blood cells to kill bacteria and fungi, and a sluggish response of the complement system that normally magnifies the immune response to infection or injury.

AZT is the only approved treatment for acquired immune deficiency syndrome on the U.S. market. Although not a cure, the drug can prolong the lives of AIDS victims by slowing the spread of infection.

AZT is manufactured by the British pharmaceutical firm Burroughs Wellcome Co. The drug came on the market in 1986. There has been no significant breakthrough in the development of an AIDS treatment since then. Earlier this month Wellcome said some AIDS strains appeared to have developed resistance to the drug, which it markets under the brand name Retrovir. At least 20,000 AIDS sufferers have been treated with AZT worldwide.

AZT works by inhibiting the action of an enzyme that the virus needs to multiply early in the infection process. However, AZT also attacks bone marrow and can cause anemia by knocking out red blood cells. It can only be administered in small quantities.

The new drug remains relatively inert in certain cells, including bone marrow, and becomes active AZT in those cells infected with the AIDS-causing HIV virus.

In tests on mice cells, DP-AZT inhibited the spread of the virus more effectively than its predecessor but was only half as toxic.

"Drugs that are selectively broken down will be more potent and less toxic," said Krishna Agrawal, professor of pharmacology at Tulane and one of the researchers on the project.

The modified drug has proven effective in fighting AIDS in cell cultures but has yet to be tested on animals or AIDS patients.

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IN BRIEF

Accidental Poisonings Rise in U.S.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Poisoning deaths are on the rise in the United States, largely because of a growing number of accidental drug poisonings, the Centers for Disease Control reports. Many of the cases involved overdoses of illegal drugs.

Accidental poisoning deaths, the fifth leading cause of unintentional fatal injuries in the United States, jumped from 4,331 in 1980 to 5,740 in 1986, an increase of 31 percent.

In 1980 drug poisoning, often by overdoses of illegal drugs, was responsible for 2,492, or 58 percent, of such fatalities. By 1986, the number had swelled to 4,187, or 73 percent.

Mysterious Space 'Object' Reappears

NEW YORK (NYT) — The mystery involving an object that astronomers believe was ejected by a supernova has taken another twist.

The enigmatic object was first observed last March near the exploding star, but it disappeared within a few weeks. Now scientists at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, say it may have reappeared.

In the latest observation, the object was 16 light days from the supernova, the distance light would travel in that time, a short distance on astronomical scales. The object's brightness was one-tenth that of the supernova, said Dr. Peter Nissen, of the Smithsonian group, but it was otherwise the brightest object in the Large Magellanic Cloud, the nearby galaxy where the supernova occurred in February 1987.

Regrowth of the Liver Is Researched

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island (Reuters) — In a discovery that could have important implications for organ transplants, liver disease and cancer research, two U.S. scientists have identified chemical "switches" that help a damaged liver grow back to normal size.

Janet Mead and Nelson Fausto said the chemicals consist of an "on" switch, which sparks the reproduction of individual liver cells, and a chemical "off" switch, which puts the brakes on the regeneration process, preventing the growing liver from becoming too big.

"We hope this might be used to someday help people with liver disease, such as hepatitis or cirrhosis," explained Ms. Mead. Dr. Fausto is chairman of Brown University's department of pathology and laboratory medicine. Ms. Mead is a postdoctoral fellow.

Pulling Cholesterol Out of Arteries

WASHINGTON (WP) — Researchers are becoming more convinced that it will be possible to pull cholesterol out of arteries that have been narrowed by atherosclerosis. The narrowings can restrict blood flow and lead to heart attacks or strokes.

An old drug, probucol, may accelerate the elimination of cholesterol by speeding up the action of high-density lipoprotein, or HDL, Dr. John T. Gwynne of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine in Chapel Hill said during a symposium in conjunction with the American College of Cardiology meeting in Anaheim, California.

Probuco has been around for a decade to reduce low-density lipoprotein, LDL, the "bad" cholesterol. The problem has been that it also lowers HDL, the "good" cholesterol. But according to Dr. Gwynne, even though probucol lowers HDL, the remaining HDL appears to be more efficient in carrying cholesterol from the artery walls to the liver.

Digitalis Is Still a Good Heart Drug

BOSTON (AP) — Milrinone, a drug once described as a possible replacement for digitalis, is actually not as good as the 200-year-old standby for controlling congestive heart failure, a study concludes.

Milrinone strengthens weakened hearts. Some experts believed it could supplant digitalis as the routine therapy for the millions of people with congestive heart failure.

"The clinical wisdom of a few years ago that it would be a replacement for digitalis is not correct," said Dr. Robert DiBianco, a researcher at the Washington Adventist Hospital in Takoma Park, Maryland. "It will not replace digitalis."

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ACROSS

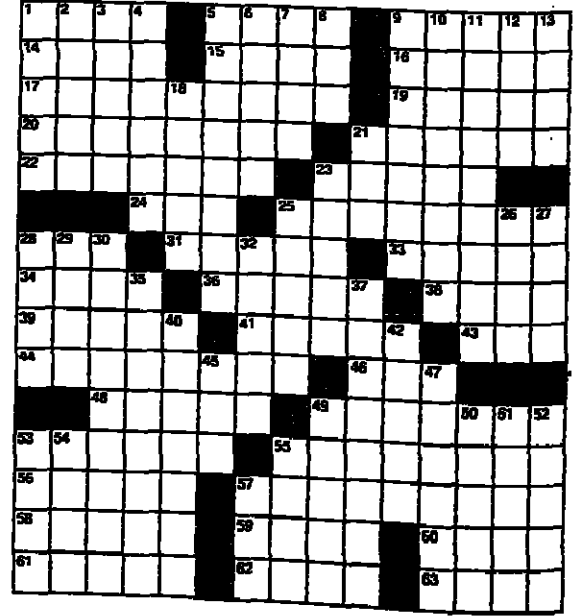
- Meerschmum
- Teases
- Pleasant
- Preacher's sign-off
- Glossy paint
- Abbr.
- Lemur called bashful Billy
- Supporters
- Hooch
- Self-centered
- Ross
- Old whitewall with new life
- Castle, Havana landmark
- Bobbie the baseball
- Use the wrong name
- Varnish component
- Laboratory burners
- Until now

DOWN

- At the peak
- Bank customer
- Poema del Cid
- Shaker's companion
- Begets
- Ordinal-number ending
- Greene's 'The Quiet'
- Kind of aves.
- Competitor
- Found
- Mimosa tree
- Mock serenade
- Actress Esther
- Trunk occupant
- Planetarium in Chicago
- Unadulterated
- Site of Phillips U
- Marble town in Tuscany
- Sacred chests
- Comprehends

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SWIT BEAM STASH
LIDO YALU TANTE
ITEM PROS ALTER
THAT MAN WHO KEYS
HOSS TEN
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BIGBENTINTUNEISA
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EMU SPIV
BIGTIMEOPERATOR
ANTON AVON TILE
REBUT RAKE ORLE
SEERS SLED ROAD



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- First anniversary gift
- Mirror product
- Texas billionaire
- Total
- Begins again
- Grant
- Judge's bench
- Certain sizes
- Edmonton is its capital
- Evening occurrence
- Original model
- Minnelli
- Donkey, in Düsseldorf
- Rhine feeder
- Author
- Passos
- Niggardly one
- Expert
- Kind of motif
- Engrave
- Tibetan monk
- Particle
- Protective clothing
- Twangy
- Athenian patron of the arts
- Breathes
- Where the jet set gets wet
- Kitchen appliance
- Monogram of the 21st U.S. President
- Declares
- Hammerhead, e.g.
- Triple
- Weird
- Gary Cooper role
- Ancient Syria
- Closing chords
- Prod
- Belgian resort

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.75	+0.25
GE	876,543	32.10	31.50	31.75	+0.25
Microsoft	765,432	68.90	67.50	67.75	+0.25
Apple	654,321	55.40	54.00	54.25	+0.25
Amgen	543,210	42.30	41.00	41.25	+0.25
Boeing	432,109	38.70	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	321,098	28.50	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Merck	210,987	25.60	24.50	24.75	+0.25
Novartis	109,876	22.40	21.50	21.75	+0.25

Market Sales

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

NYSE Index

Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	+1.00
12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	+1.00
12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	+1.00
12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	+1.00
12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	+1.00

Wednesday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

Symbol	Close	Prev.
Advanced	12.50	12.00
Unimark	15.75	15.25
Unimark	15.75	15.25
Unimark	15.75	15.25
Unimark	15.75	15.25

NASDAQ Index

Composite	Close	Chg.	Week	Month	Year
1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.75	+0.25
GE	876,543	32.10	31.50	31.75	+0.25
Microsoft	765,432	68.90	67.50	67.75	+0.25
Apple	654,321	55.40	54.00	54.25	+0.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bonds	Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	+0.01
100.00	100.00	+0.01
100.00	100.00	+0.01
100.00	100.00	+0.01
100.00	100.00	+0.01

NYSE Diary

Symbol	Close	Prev.
Advanced	12.50	12.00
Unimark	15.75	15.25
Unimark	15.75	15.25
Unimark	15.75	15.25
Unimark	15.75	15.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

March 21	Buy	Sell	*Net
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	0
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	0
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	0
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	0
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	0

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	+1.00
12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	+1.00
12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	+1.00
12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	+1.00
12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	+1.00

Standard & Poor's Index

Industrials	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.00

NASDAQ Diary

Symbol	Close	Prev.
Advanced	12.50	12.00
Unimark	15.75	15.25
Unimark	15.75	15.25
Unimark	15.75	15.25
Unimark	15.75	15.25

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.00
123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.00
123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.00
123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.00
123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Technology Sell-Off Hits NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed lower Wednesday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange, after the negative effects of a sell-off in the technology sector outweighed buying on favorable news of a drop in U.S. durable goods orders in February.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 3.75 points Tuesday, fell 3.04 to close at 2,263.21.

Broader-market indicators also fell. The New York Stock Exchange composite index eased 0.39 to 1,634.1. The price of an average share lost 8 cents.

Declines led advances by a 4-3 margin. Big Board volume totaled about 146.6 million shares, compared with 142 million shares traded Tuesday.

The market opened higher as investors' worries about inflation eased on news that new orders for durable goods fell 3.6 percent in February.

Within minutes, however, stock prices declined and remained weak amid a sharp drop in technology issues that was sparked by a reduction in several analysts' earnings estimates for Digital Equipment Corp.

The bulls had a chance to strut their stuff today, but they failed," said Alfred Goldman, market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons Inc. in St. Louis.

"One could blame the decline on the sharp drop" in technology stocks, he said, but "what we really saw was the market's inability to respond to good economic news."

Jerry Hinkle, a trader with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., said the market got some support from bond prices, which advanced on the durable goods data.

But with recent economic data — including February producer and consumer prices — giving mixed signals on the economy, Larry Wachel, market analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., said the market was in need of direction.

"The Street vacillates dramatically," he said. "One day the market plunges, the next day it recovers. Each economic number has a life of its own."

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, on Wednesday refused to rule out another increase in U.S. interest rates, but told a House banking committee he does not think rates are headed back to the 20 percent level of a decade ago.

In NYSE trading, Digital Equipment was the most active issue, plunging 11 1/2 to 93 1/2.

IBM, which has said its first-quarter earnings will be on the low side of analysts' expectations, followed, dropping 3/4 to 109 1/2.

Among other computer stocks, Cray Research dropped 2 to 53 1/2. Hewlett-Packard fell 1 1/2 to 52. Compaq Computer slid 1 1/2 to 68 1/2 and Unisys eased 1/4 to 25 1/2.

Union Carbide was third on the actives list, falling 1/4 to 30.

Prior to closing, the market was in slow trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.61 to 325.88. The price of an average share lost 2 cents. Advances edged out declines, however.

Volume slowed to about 9 million shares, compared with about 10 million shares Tuesday.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

IBM	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.00
AT&T	45.20	44.50	44.75	+0.25
GE	32.10	31.50	31.75	+0.25
Microsoft	68.90	67.50	67.75	+0.25
Apple	55.40	54.00	54.25	+0.25
Amgen	42.30	41.00	41.25	+0.25
Boeing	38.70	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	28.50	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Merck	25.60	24.50	24.75	+0.25
Novartis	22.40	21.50	21.75	+0.25

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(Continued on next left-hand page)

Handwritten signature: J. J. Nicolazzo

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Standard Chartered Marks Recovery

£313 Million Pretax Profit for 1988 Follows Hefty Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC, the big British-based commercial-banking group, reported Wednesday a strong return to profitability for 1988 and said it was considering possible real-estate sales as part of a strategy to consolidate its recovery.

The bank reported a pretax profit of £313 million (£338.7 million) for the calendar year, compared

with a £250 million loss in 1987. Charges for bad and doubtful debts fell to £96 million from £234 million the year before, while net interest income rose to £770.1 million from £666.0 million, it said. Total income for the year advanced to £1.18 billion from £1.10 billion, the bank said.

The 1987 loss had been compounded by a £519 million exceptional charge for "exposure to countries experiencing external li-

quidity problems." There was no such charge in the latest year.

Exposure to such countries at the end of 1988 was £620.3 million, up from £617.9 million a year earlier, the bank said.

Standard Chartered, based in London but with a strong global presence, notably in Asia and Africa, said its ratio of equity to assets rose to 5.1 percent in 1988 from 2.8 percent the year before.

Earnings per share were 114.8 pence, compared with a 188.6 pence loss in 1987; the final dividend has been set at 22.5 pence compared with 20.6, making a total of 33.9 pence for the year, against 32.

But the stock market was disappointed by the results, and Standard shares lost 14 pence to 545 on the London Stock Exchange following the announcement.

In a statement with the results, the bank's chairman and chief executive, Rodney Galspin, said Standard was exploring the possible sale of its head office in London's financial district and the long lease on its building in Singapore.

He said those steps would be part of measures to ensure the group's recovery, adding that a thorough review of the group's strategy is not yet complete but the outlines are already clear.

(Reuters, AFP)

Kleinwort, Morgan Earn Less

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Kleinwort Benson Group PLC and Morgan Grenfell Group PLC, two British investment bankers, reported on Wednesday sharp falls in their 1988 profits that reflected the aftermath of the 1987 stock market collapse.

It was the second consecutive year of dwindling profits for the groups, which have suffered from lower trading volumes, slimmer margins and investment cutbacks since Black Monday.

Morgan Grenfell reported a 43.8 percent plunge in its 1988 pretax profit, to £33.8 million (£58.2 million). Kleinwort Benson announced a 65.6 percent dive, to £17.75 million.

After a £39.3 million extraordinary debit, reflecting in large part the pullback in London operations and compared with a £4 million credit the year before, Morgan recorded a £19.2 million loss, against a £41.8 million profit in 1987.

Morgan Grenfell was one of the biggest operators on the London stock market before it pulled out of equities, government securities and options market-making in December. The move cost 450 jobs, almost a quarter of its work force.

Kleinwort attributed the 66 percent drop in its profit largely to a loss on its British securities business in the second half of 1988.

(AFP, Reuters)

Second Mistrial Is Declared in GAF Case

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A federal judge declared a mistrial Wednesday in a major stock-manipulation case against GAF Corp., after the jury said it remained deadlocked in its 12th day of deliberations.

It was the second time Judge Mary Johnson Lowe declared a mistrial in the case against GAF and James T. Sherwin, the company's vice chairman. She acted to do so in the first trial after determining that federal prosecutors had mishandled a piece of evidence.

The case has attracted attention as the first big trial stemming from the government's crackdown on Wall Street securities fraud. The trial was seen as a key test of the government's ability to obtain convictions of such defendants.

It was not clear whether the government would seek a third trial.

GAF issued a statement in the courtroom, saying, "After two lengthy and costly trials and 12 days of jury deliberation, we would hope that the court's action today would now put an end to this case."

GAF and Mr. Sherwin were indicted in July for allegedly trying to boost the stock price of Union Carbide Corp. in 1986 shortly before selling a large block of shares. They also were charged with securities fraud, wire fraud and conspiracy.

GAF, a Wayne, New Jersey-based chemical and building-materials manufacturer, faced a maximum fine of \$12 million, or \$500,000 on each of eight counts against it. Mr. Sherwin faced 40 years in prison and a fine of up to \$2 million.

The Justice Department has brought charges in more than 50 securities fraud cases since 1983,

but nearly all the claims have involved civil charges. Criminal frauds to date, including pending charges against Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., have been settled through plea bargains.

The government based its case against GAF and Mr. Sherwin largely on the testimony of the Los Angeles broker Boyd L. Jeffries, an admitted felon expected to play a key role in other securities-fraud cases as part of a plea arrangement with the government.

Mr. Jeffries testified that Mr. Sherwin asked him to boost Union Carbide's price and promised to compensate him for any loss.

But several parts of Mr. Jeffries' testimony were contradicted by his associate James Melton, who said Mr. Sherwin never asked him personally to manipulate Union Carbide stock.

Plessey Loses Court Appeal on GPT Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — In another blow to its defenses against a hostile takeover bid, the electronics concern Plessey PLC on Wednesday lost a court battle to obtain total control of a telecommunications venture that it owns jointly with its bigger rival, General Electric Co.

The loss was a strike against Plessey's efforts to remain independent. GEC, Britain's largest industrial manufacturer, and the West German electronics giant Siemens AG last November launched a hostile £1.7 billion (£2.9 billion) bid for Plessey.

The British-German offer formally lapsed pending the outcome of an investigation into it by the British Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

On Wednesday, three Court of Appeal judges rejected Plessey's application to overturn a High

Court ruling on the joint-venture dispute last month.

Plessey had argued that GEC, by joining Siemens to bid for Plessey, had broken an agreement between them when they agreed their telecommunications venture, GEC-Plessey Telecommunications, GPT, valued at about £1.8 billion, was formed a year ago. It represents most of Britain's telecommunications manufacturing capacity.

The High Court had ruled that the GEC-Siemens bid for Plessey did not legally entitle Plessey to invoke a compulsory share option in GPT and buy out GEC's share.

"This is a case which does not involve any question of legal principle," said Lord Justice Kerr. He suggested that "Plessey should appeal to their lordships for leave."

The referral to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which effectively froze the takeover attempt, gave Plessey three months

to rally its forces, but analysts said its failure to gain control of GPT would hamper its defense.

The only possible option Plessey now has under British law for the decision to be reconsidered would be to appeal to the House of Lords.

In addition to the monopolies commission probe, the GEC-Siemens bid for Plessey is also being investigated by the European Commission, the European Community's executive body.

If the British-German bid were to succeed, it would create one of Europe's largest electronics concerns. The news of the court ruling sent Plessey shares up four pence to £2.54 by the close on the London Stock Exchange. GEC shares were down five pence to £2.30.

Plessey and GPT officials were not immediately available for comment.

(Reuters, AFP)

Computer Analysts Wary of IBM Meeting, Fearing More Bad News for the Industry

Reuters

BOSTON — International Business Machines Corp. will face some very nervous securities analysts on Thursday, a week after the company unexpectedly warned that first-quarter results will not meet earlier projections.

Some analysts have said they were concerned that IBM would be the bearer of more bad tidings about the computer industry's outlook when it holds its annual analysts' meeting.

"IBM has a pretty good snapshot by now of how the first 10 days of the month looked," said Rick Martin, who follows the company for Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

Mr. Martin said IBM puts together its own data on the first 10 days of the month by the 14th or 15th, and the company very quickly warned Wall Street of potential problems last Friday, March 17.

"They have now had another few days to study the numbers," he said. "They may have seen other parts of the business where there is some softness."

As the world's largest computer company, IBM is always closely watched as a barometer of the rest of the industry. Its Friday announcement was not taken well by investors.

IBM's stock dropped \$5.625 on Friday and another \$3 on Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, dragging other technology stocks down with it. It regained 62.5 cents Tuesday to close at \$110.125, but in morning trading Wednesday shed another \$2.125.

Analysts were particularly concerned that IBM issued a cautionary note about its full-year results, in addition to those for the first quarter.

The company blamed its first-quarter softness on a manufacturing problem with a microchip used in its 3900 line of mainframe computers, but it also said the problem had been fixed.

"So if it is already fixed, why are they talking so cautiously about the full year?" asked Peter Labe, computer analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert.

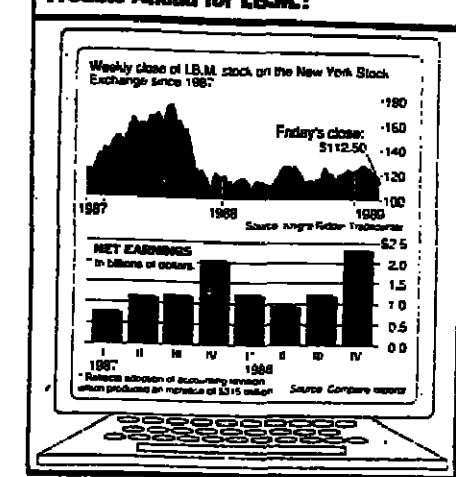
"I suspect there is a mixed issue."

The issue, analysts said, could be a combination of economic and technology factors.

There is certainly a slowdown in the industry's growth rate. The U.S. Commerce Department is predicting a 10 percent increase in U.S. computer industry shipments this year, to about \$67 billion, compared with a 14 percent increase in 1988.

The slowdown, analysts said, will be concentrated at the high end of the market, the mainframes

Trouble Ahead for IBM?



The New York Times

and expensive minicomputers that are IBM's biggest money-makers.

"The name of the game here is that the mainframe business is slowing down," said John McCarthy, consultant with Forrester Research Inc. "Capital spending for computer equipment is off this year and its reflected in the high end."

But the computer industry is also in a state of transition in terms of technology, as customers move to standardized equipment and away from the proprietary systems that IBM and its competitors have spent years perfecting.

"The growth in demand in this industry has always been lumpy," said Kenneth Flamm, computer industry analyst for the Brookings Institute. "But I think the market is now waiting for new technologies. Once they come along, there will be a flood of demand."

In the meantime, the giants of the industry — IBM, Digital Equipment Corp., Unisys Corp., Amdahl Corp., Sun Microsystems Inc. and others — are in varying phases of their product life cycles, but no one is at a high point for sales, analysts said. Consequently, anything IBM says about product demand will be read closely for harbingers of change for the rest of the industry.

Metal Prices Boosted RTZ's Profit in 1988

Reuters

LONDON — RTZ Corp., the world's leading mining group, said on Wednesday that higher metal prices had helped its pretax profit rise 47.9 percent to \$879 million (\$1.51 billion) last year.

"RTZ enters 1989 in a very strong position," the chief executive, Derek Birkin, said.

Revenue rose 15.3 percent from 1987's figure to £3.92 billion, and net attributable profit grew 53 percent to a record \$427.5 million.

RTZ operates in 40 countries, mining copper, precious metals, uranium, tin and molybdenum. Mr. Birkin said 1988 was a "momentous" year in which RTZ had armed itself, through cost-cutting and restructuring, against a probable dip in the prices of some metals. Still, he said, he did not expect a return to the lows seen during much of the 1980s.

"We think the base metals business in the '90s will be quite different than in the '80s because it is going to be a much more secure and profitable business," the RTZ executive said.

The results were at the top end of share analysts' forecasts and RTZ shares were three pence lower at 523 pence at the close of a declining London market.

Through its restructuring, RTZ aims to focus on its natural resources and related businesses. It sold off assets for £910 million

last year, including RTZ Oil & Gas for £308 million and its 28 percent stake in London & Scottish Marine Oil PLC for £259 million.

RTZ also spent \$278 million on acquisitions in 1988, including \$168 million for MK Electric, and entered talks to buy British Petroleum Co.'s minerals business for around £2.4 billion.

Mr. Birkin said MK had performed better than expected, with sales rising 21 percent to £200.5 million, and operating profit 28 percent to £27.6 million.

RTZ's sharpened business focus and the proceeds from asset sales strengthened the balance sheet. Net debt to equity ratio fell to only 7 percent at the end of 1988, from 24 percent in 1987, the company said.

This helped pave the way for the BP minerals acquisition.

The negotiations with BP are "progressing very well," the chief executive said.

RTZ's natural-resources activities, such as uranium mining, performed robustly in 1988; net attributable earnings in that sector rose 62 percent to £325 million.

The metals business, aided by average base metal prices up 47 percent in sterling terms, improved earnings by 131 percent to £215 million, RTZ said.

RTZ also reported a one-time gain of £354.3 million on the sale of businesses and the reduction of tax provisions related to CRA Ltd., the Australian miner in which RTZ owns a 49 percent stake.

MCA and Rank Link Up On Theme Park Project

Tie May Lead to European Ventures

Reuters

UNIVERSAL CITY, California — MCA Inc. and Rank Organisation PLC of Britain have joined forces to develop a U.S. film studio and theme park project and are eyeing future ventures in Europe.

MCA said Wednesday that Rank had acquired a 50 percent interest in Universal Studios Florida from Cineplex Odeon Corp. of Canada, making Rank MCA's new partner in the Orlando, Florida, project.

Rank, through a U.S. subsidiary, paid about \$150 million for both the sale proceeds of Cineplex Odeon's interest and consideration for ongoing rights and services provided to Rank, MCA said. To date, Cineplex has invested about \$92 million in Universal Studios Florida.

MCA, a giant entertainment concern that produces movies and television shows and owns Motown Records, said it would continue as the managing partner of the Florida venture. The project is the largest state-of-the-art movie and television studio facility outside of Hollywood, California, according to MCA. A theme park is scheduled to open on the 444-acre (180-hectare) site in May 1990.

"We are delighted with this new relationship and convinced there will be many further opportunities for the two companies in the exciting and expanding world of entertainment, recreation and leisure-time services," said Sid Sheinberg, the president of MCA.

"We have previously indicated our intention to develop and operate a Universal Studios facility and attraction in Europe, and view our new arrangement with Rank as significantly enhancing such opportunity," he said.

MCA expects to open a European theme park in about four or five years, according to Skip Paul, pres-

ident of MCA Enterprises, the company's acquisition arm. Locations under consideration include London, Paris and northern Italy.

MCA has been a competitor of Walt Disney Co. in recent years on several fronts. Disney is now building a European theme park, called Euro Disneyland, that is scheduled to open near Paris in 1992.

When Disney scuttled plans last year to build a \$611 million theme park and shopping mall in Burbank, California, it was seen as a victory of sorts for MCA, which had filed two lawsuits arguing that Burbank officials denied MCA the chance to submit an alternative proposal. The Disney project would have competed with MCA's nearby Universal Studios tour.

But MCA has been a mundane performer in recent years. The concern has had a spotty record with its television programs and many of its film releases have been disappointments.

Discussing the Orlando project, Mr. Paul noted that Rank can offer "one of the largest film libraries in the world."

Rank's properties include the Pinewood Studios in Britain, where the James Bond movies were filmed. It also has interests in office-equipment manufacturing, property, tourism and bingo parlors.

In addition to the cash payment for its interest in the studio, Cineplex Odeon will retain a residual economic interest in the Florida facility and the adjoining lands for commercial development, MCA said. The agreement is subject to regulatory approval.

Cineplex Odeon, based in Toronto, is primarily a movie-theater company. Last year, it announced plans to spend about \$95 million to purchase about 100 movie theaters in Britain.

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AMERICAN: Large Purchases

(Continued from first finance page)

\$7 billion with McDonnell Douglas Corp. to buy eight long-range MD-11 widebody jets with options for 42 more. In that accord, American also took options on 100 MD-80s, a smaller plane designed to replace the Boeing 727.

American has a fleet of 478 planes that already is one of the youngest in the industry, with an average age of 9.4 years. The carrier plans to reduce the average to around 8.4 by 1992, with a fleet of more than 600 planes by 1991.

Last week, American announced a \$95 million expansion of its corporate headquarters in Fort Worth. The carrier also plans an announcement soon of the site for a \$200 million maintenance facility.

Separately on Wednesday, Rolls-Royce said its pretax profit in 1988 before a restructuring charge was \$197 million (\$339.0 million), up 26.3 percent from \$156 million the year before.

Sales slipped 4.4 percent, however, to \$1.97 billion from \$2.06 billion. Net profit rose 8.2 percent, to \$145 from \$134 million. A \$29 million restructuring charge was largely for severance payments after 1,900 jobs were cut.

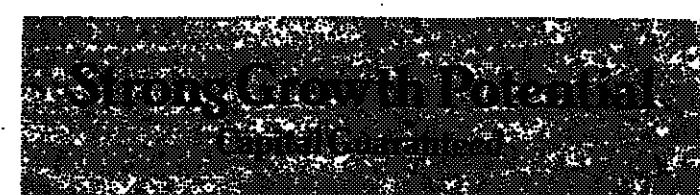
The company said booming engine orders overcame weakness in the dollar, which pressured margins. Sir Ralph Robins, managing director of the engine maker, said the American Airlines order on Wednesday was a massive breakthrough in the U.S. market.

"The demand for new, high-technology airliners is growing at a tremendous pace, and we are determined to win a big share of the engine business," he said in a statement.

(AP, Reuters)

ATR Gets Order

ATR, a joint venture of Aerospaziole of France and Aeritalia SpA of Italy, has won a firm order for 50 transport planes from the Irish aircraft leasing company Guinness Peat Aviation Jetprop, Agency France-Press reported from Paris. The deal is worth more than 3 billion francs (\$472.4 million).



LPS are now offering their second guaranteed fund, London Portfolio Guaranteed Company II Ltd. The Fund's aim is to achieve a high rate of return through trading international futures contracts. It is registered in Bermuda.

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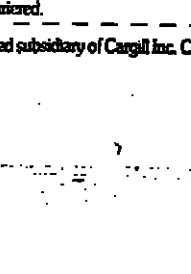
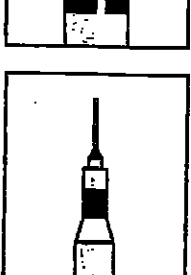
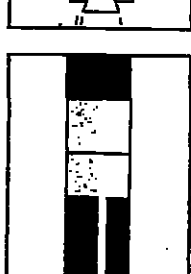
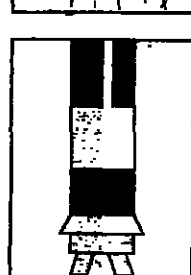
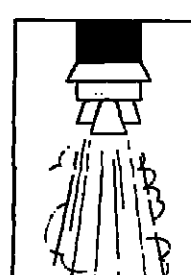
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The Taiwan (R.O.C.) Fund
Units Of Beneficial Interest
International Depository Receipts evidencing Beneficial Certificates representing 1,000 Units
PROPOSED REORGANIZATION
NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the Unitholders and the holders of the International Depository Receipts ("IDRs") that a Meeting of the Unitholders of The Taiwan (R.O.C.) Fund ("the Fund") will be held at the offices of International Investment Trust Company Limited at 167 Fu Hsing North Road, 17th Floor, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China on April 18, 1989 at 10:00 a.m. (Taipei time), or at such later time as is made necessary by adjournment, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, adopting the following extraordinary resolution:

"THAT the investment contract between International Investment Trust Company Limited (the "Manager") and Central Trust of China (the "Custodian"), effective September 29, 1983, as amended (the "Investment Contract"), be hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following new Articles 19.2 and 19.3:

19.2 The Terms of the Transaction, as described in the Prospectus/Proxy Statement dated March 17, 1989, are authorized, approved and consented to by the Unitholders' meeting held on April 18, 1989, or any adjournment thereof, pursuant to Article 18.1 of the Investment Contract, and the Manager and the Custodian are authorized to implement and complete the Transaction as described in such Prospectus/Proxy Statement.

19.3 Upon the completion of the Transaction referred to in Article 19.2 above, this Investment Contract shall be amended and restated to read in its entirety in substantially the form of the Amended and Restated Investment Contract attached as Appendix A to the Prospectus/Proxy Statement dated March 17, 1989."

The Terms of the Transaction referred to in the extraordinary resolution above include:

1. Authorizing the Manager and the Custodian to implement the Transaction, including the incurrence and payment of all related fees and expenses;
2. Immediate cessation of the right to redeem the Units represented by the IDRs (to be reinstated if the Manager postpones or abandons the Transaction);
3. Approval of certain distributions, including distributions of bonus Units (redeemable at the option of IDR-holders if certain prescribed actions are taken on or before April 14, 1989 or, in the case of instructions submitted through Euro-clear or CEDEL S.A., April 12, 1989);
4. Approval of the transfer of the assets constituting the Fund to The R.O.C. Taiwan Fund (the "Trust"), a business trust organized under the laws of Massachusetts, United States of America, and the cancellation and replacement of Units and bonus Units by shares of the Trust ("Shares");
5. Approval of an amended and restated investment contract, which will supersede the Investment Contract and become effective on the completion of the Transaction;
6. Approval of a public offering of Shares;
7. Approval of the listing of the Shares on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE");
8. Approval of the representation of the Shares issued in place of the Units represented by the IDRs by a temporary global certificate for a period of 90 days. Delivery of evidence of the right to receive such Shares will not constitute good delivery for Shares sold through the facilities of the NYSE;
9. Authorizing the Manager, in certain circumstances, to postpone or abandon the Transaction;
10. Termination of the deposit agreement pursuant to which the IDRs have been issued; and
11. Delisting the IDRs and Units from the London Stock Exchange.

The full details of the Transaction are described in the Prospectus/Proxy Statement dated March 17, 1989.

Upon the completion of the Transaction, the deposit agreement pursuant to which the IDRs are issued will be terminated. Under the terms of the Investment Contract, only Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Brussels Office ("the Depository"), as the sole registered holder of all the Units in the Fund, is entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting. However, the terms of the IDRs provide that on matters such as the proposed Transaction, the Depository shall, so far as practicable, endeavor to vote in accordance with the instructions it receives in writing from the holders of the IDRs and that it may not vote Units represented by an IDR on such a matter in the absence of written voting instructions from such holders.

Copies of the Prospectus/Proxy Statement, voting instruction forms and redemption option exercise forms are available upon application to the Depository at its address noted below. United Kingdom holders of IDRs may be asked to confirm that they fall within Article

Officials Suggest Opening NTT Shares to Foreigners

TOKYO—In a tacit admission that the privatization of Japan's largest company is in trouble, officials said Wednesday that the government should consider allowing foreigners to buy stock in Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.

NTT stock fell 20,000 yen (\$151.69) per share, to a record low of 1.58 million yen, on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Wednesday. The previous low, 1.6 million, was set on Feb. 22 and equaled the offering price in the first of three public sales, in February 1987. A second tranche was offered in November 1987 for 2.55 million yen per share and a third sale at 1.9 million yen took place in October 1988.

Officials told a parliamentary committee on Wednesday that the government, which still owns 65 percent of the company, should consider revising a law banning foreigners from buying NTT shares.

"If we relax restrictions it would help smooth out trading, and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications ought to be studying this," said Kazumoto Adachi, director-general of the financial bureau of the Finance Ministry.

"Easing the restrictions ought to be studied carefully and comprehensively after the government studies NTT and telecommunications policy," said Masao Arimura, administrator of the communications ministry's telecommunications bureau.

But foreigners may not be keen to buy the stock, some brokers say. NTT's growth prospects appear limited; in addition, former executives, including a chairman of the company, have been arrested in connection with the Recruit Cosmos Co. stock scandal, and that has depressed NTT's stock price.

Générale de Banque's Profit Rises 16% to 7.4 Billion BF

BRUSSELS—Générale de Banque SA, Belgium's leading commercial bank, announced Wednesday that its profit had risen 16.2 percent to 7.45 billion francs (\$190 million) last year, but said lending had now become less profitable.

The bank's chairman, Paul-Emmanuel Janssen, said the increase in group net profit would allow Générale to raise its dividend to shareholders by 10 francs to 265 francs.

Higher income from lending as well as from asset management and other fee-paying securities business lay behind the improvement, he said at a news conference.

But Mr. Janssen said lending was decreasingly profitable because worldwide rises in interest rates since the start of the year had upset the traditional structure of rates in Belgium and the United States.

"We will have to be able to compensate lower profits from funding with other activities," he said when asked about prospects for this year. Much of Générale's business is carried out in Belgium francs or dollars.

Belgium's economy expanded by 3.9 percent last year, its fastest growth this decade, and this has been reflected in strong demand for bank credit from individuals and industry.

Générale de Banque, which aims to realize Europe's first cross-border bank fusion by merging with Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV of the Netherlands in 1991, increased its private-sector lending 17.8 percent to 1.13 trillion francs in 1988.

Mr. Janssen said the higher profit from securities business partly reflected hectic market activity in the early part of last year as Société Générale de Belgique SA, the holding company that is its largest shareholder, fought off a bid by the Italian entrepreneur Carlo de Benedetti. France's Compagnie Financière de Suez eventually took control of Société Générale.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

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FED: Central Bank May Be Prepared to Hold Its Fire on Rates

(Continued from first finance page)

tion among the institution's top policy makers — the 12 presidents and the seven governors of the Fed.

He hints that the Fed need not necessarily tighten further. "The inflation now is the result of Fed policies two years ago, and I don't think policy should continuously tighten until you see inflation decline," he said.

Mr. Hoskins added that, because of recent Fed policies, he expected lower inflation next year. But like some others at the Fed, he is unsure of whether to stop the rate increases just yet. "I have not reached a conclusion about whether we have done enough already," he said.

Like some of the bank presidents, governors of the Fed, who on occasion have been sharply divided over policy, seem mostly inclined to refrain from raising interest rates much more, if at all. But that also might mean delaying progress toward the Fed's long-term goal of relatively stable prices.

"With inflation," Edward W. Kelley Jr., a Fed governor, said in a speech earlier this month, "we should work to keep the long-term trend pointed toward zero, realizing that in some economic conditions it may be more

productive over time to accept somewhat slower short-term progress."

The Fed also seems willing to wait and see because there are more and more signs, in such areas as automobile sales, housing, retail sales and industrial production, that the economy is slowing to a usually noninflationary growth rate of a little over 2 percent. This suits the Fed's own objectives for the economy and it appears to suit the White House, too.

Periodically in recent weeks, President George Bush and other administration officials have expressed some concern about the policies of Alan Greenspan, the Fed's chairman, but people in both the administration and the Fed say that the differences are matters of nuance and certainly nothing to compare with the fury that the Reagan administration sometimes unleashed against Mr. Volcker.

In comments Tuesday, Mr. Bush again declared that there were no policy differences with the central bank, but he said he would be unhappy if interest-rate increases by the Fed put a damper on economic growth, Reuters reported.

"I don't want to see any actions taken that

are going to kill off the growth in our economy," he told reporters in the Oval Office. Asked if he was sending a message to Mr. Greenspan, the president replied, "You're trying to get me in a fight with Alan Greenspan all the time. Look, he's calling the shots his way. And I've said we will be vigilant against inflation, but we want this recovery to keep going."

One senior administration official said, "We're beginning to see some signs that the Fed's monetary policy is beginning to slow the economy down." The slowing to a 2 percent-plus level of growth that the Fed seeks, another official said, was tolerable, even if that might mean some rise in unemployment. What is not acceptable, he added, was so severe a slowdown that the economy slipped into a recession.

Rising inflation, this official said, undermined the administration's own goals for the kind of stable economy that it says business needs to make long-term plans and build up its capacity to compete with other countries.

Another official, Michael J. Boskin, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said, "Thus far, the Fed has done a great job under difficult circumstances."

EUROPE: EC Nations See Opportunity to Be a 'Magnet' to the East Bloc

(Continued from page 1)

EC single market could ultimately include Eastern Europe.

In her keynote European policy speech in Brussels last fall, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain warned of the danger of forgetting that Budapest and Prague were also European cities.

And in Paris, President François Mitterrand has been talking of the chance to "surmount" the postwar Yalta division of Europe.

"Mitterrand is showing a new tendency to re-evaluate East-West relations, to rediscover the Gaullist détente policies of the 1960s," Mr. Kolboom said.

A French analyst said, "De Gaulle's concept of a united Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals is back in fashion."

So far, however, the major EC governments are all pursuing individual, uncoordinated approaches to the East, most notably in competing with each other to offer generous financial credits to the Soviet Union.

The senior EC official in Brussels said, "Kohl is much more excited when Gorbachev goes to Bonn, and Thatcher when he goes to London, than they are by the thought of working out a common community policy in Brussels."

Mr. Mitterrand has spoken of a possible joint French-German initiative toward Eastern Europe. But officials in Bonn said they suspected that such an initiative would be intended largely to "keep Germany in line" with France.

The West Germans would rather act through the community as a whole, they said.

Disputing what he described as French and British accusations that West Germany was drifting Eastward, Horst Teltschke, one of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's closest advisers, called the speech a special speech for a coherent strategy by all the West European countries toward Eastern Europe.

British officials deny they share the French anxiety that West Germany risks breaking loose from the West.

"They always want to deal with the East in their own special way, a senior official in London said of the West Germans, "but we don't think they're heading towards the Eastern bloc."

"Fewer people in Britain worry about West Germany's yearnings for a mid-European role than they do in France," said the head of the West European Program at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, Helen Wallace.

"The French worry more than they need to," she added.

French anxiety about West Germany is being expressed privately by government officials and publicly by the press and writers such as Alain Minc, the author of a much-discussed book about Europe, "La Grande Illusion."

The anxiety appears to be based on what the French see as West Germany's unquestioning assump-

Nevertheless, many analysts in Bonn said that the long-running argument over whether closer West German integration into the community helps or hinders the country's Ostpolitik, and eventual German reunification, is still a live issue in West Germany.

And some diplomats and officials from other EC countries said they favored what is known in Bonn as "the Europeanization of Ostpolitik" — a joint West European policy toward the East — precisely to prevent the West Germans getting carried away by "Gorbachevmania."

The idea, shared by the French, the British and even the Americans,

A concept is gaining favor of a Europe of concentric circles, with the community in the middle, the six members of the European Free Trade Association around it, and the East European countries in an outer ring.

tion that the Soviet Union is no longer a threat, that Western defenses can be lowered and that West Germany is now free to play an expanded economic and political role in Eastern Europe.

The French fears have irritated, though not necessarily surprised, government officials and foreign-policy experts in Bonn.

"People who believe that West Germany will go for a neutralized, reunited Germany, and give up what it has now in terms of peace, security and prosperity in the Western alliance and the European Community are quite mistaken," said a

SPORTS

NCAA Heads to Wire Looking Like Instant Replays

By Ken Denlinger

WASHINGTON — Parity? Not this year in college basketball. After thousands of regular-season games, after a dozen or so conference tournaments, after two rounds of the NCAA tournament, nearly all the 16 coaches who have survived to do battle in four regions starting Thursday are familiar even to casual fans: Dean, Bobby and John. Coach K, Tark and Lute. Bill Frieder didn't last, as usual, but the team he coached until last week, Michigan, did. A Terry has made it again, so have some Pirates.

Bobby Knight fussed about too many non-basketball types being involved in the tournament-selection process. Maybe. But the top four seeds are still dribbling and setting screens. Same with all the No. 2s, three of the 3s and two of the 4s.

With few exceptions, the tournament seeds conform with most of the regular-season polls. A couple of coaches quibbled, among them Tom Davis of Iowa, who couldn't understand how the regular-season champion from the Atlantic Coast Conference, North Carolina State, got lowered to a No. 5. Turned out Davis was right. N.C. State managed to rout Rutgers and slip past fourth-seeded Iowa in double overtime, when Rodney Monroe resembled Earl Monroe.

This week will be hectic and highly pressured for the surviving 16, but not in ways it once was. Tapes and bolder athletic directors have lessened the scouting strain and the differences in style among the major conferences. When, for instance, an Atlantic Coast Conference team looks at one from the Big Ten it can relate to someone from its league.

Davis said this is because many schools look for the best available coaches instead of ones from within the conference. He brought his style of pressure defense to the Big East (Boston College), to the Pacific-10 (Stanford) and the Big Ten.

This weekend is a time for some coaches to enhance their well-earned reputations for grace under pressure and for others to overcome the often unfair knock of catching brain scramble at such rarefied playoff altitude. Lou Henson of Illinois, especially, needs to make the semifinals, the Final Four. Billy Tubbs of Oklahoma and Jim Boeheim of Syracuse have been there recently, but still are lightly regarded as bench coaches.

A glance at each region:
MIDWEST: Louisville versus Illinois, and Missouri versus Syracuse.

This is the region that seems to have the most teams with Final Four ability. As Boeheim said: "I don't think any other region has so many top-10 teams or four who have been so close to the top." Denny Crum of Louisville said each of the four teams has been atop some credible poll at times this season.

Illinois is the top seed. It has a nine-game winning streak but, according to Henson, "some dead spots in our game that are lasting longer than they should."



Jerry Tarkanian, left, of Nevada-Las Vegas, and Lute Olson, the coach of Arizona, have been rivals on and off the court since junior college.



For the third straight NCAA game, Georgetown will be facing the sort of team it would prefer to avoid. N.C. State has two exceptional guards, Monroe and Chris Corchiani, some tricky defenses and a more solid inside game than many realize. If the Hoyas grab an early lead, they should be fine; otherwise, they will be dancing to the other team's tempo once more.

SOUTHEAST: Virginia versus Oklahoma, and North Carolina versus Michigan.
In Richard Morgan, Virginia has

John Crotty, and enough experience in pressure games to keep the Sooners nervous. If OU manages to grab control, Tubbs will show no mercy.

One of the reasons for Frieder jumping from Michigan to Arizona State was a variation of this line: North Carolina will agree to hold center J.R. Reid out again this week if Michigan promises to bring Frieder back to coach. Such is the pressure that drives a decent man elsewhere. His teams lost in the NCAA the last two years to the Tar Heels, who have won 29 games this season while playing a schedule second to none in severity.

St. John's, New Mexico Win in NIT Games

The Associated Press

Jayson Williams scored 27 points to lead St. John's to a 76-64 victory over Oklahoma State in a second-round National Invitation Tournament game Tuesday night in New York.

Williams had two baskets in a 15-4 run early in the second half that put St. John's ahead, 45-38, and added five points in a 10-0 burst that gave the Redmen their biggest lead, 74-58, with 1:03 left. St. John's (17-13) advanced to the quarterfinals against Ohio State in

Columbus, Ohio, Thursday night. Oklahoma State (17-13) led by 32-30 at halftime, but Matt Brust's three-point shot with 18:07 left put St. John's on top for good.

New Mexico 86, Pepperdine 69: In Albuquerque, New Mexico, Luc Longley scored 18 points and blocked seven shots and Charlie Thomas got 17 points as New Mexico gained the NIT quarterfinals for the second straight year, playing St. Louis at home.

The Lobos (22-10) dominated from the start, taking a 15-5 lead.

They have beaten Duke two out of three and split with Missouri. They also seem vulnerable to speed and fouling. Their one natural guard with an outside presence, Jeff Lebo, has been erratic. But Rick Fox is a rising star and Steve Bocknall turned matters North Carolina's way for good against Duke in the ACC tournament title game.

Strangely, North Carolina seems the sort of team that could beat Oklahoma but not get the chance to prove it. The Wolverines, as Frieder got tired of hearing, have all those athletes.

WEST: Arizona versus Nevada-Las Vegas, and Indiana versus Seton Hall.

Lute Olson, the Arizona coach, and Jerry Tarkanian of UNLV have been rivals on and off the court since junior college. Arizona nearly beat Oklahoma in Norman this season and did edge Duke on a neutral court. It has lots of scrappy types, an undervalued center in Anthony Cook and a Ferry-comparable defender in Sean Elliott.

As usual, Tarkanian's team is playing tough defense and rebounding well. The quality of its league always seems a negative during the postseason, as does the inconsistency of its free-throw shooting.

Seton Hall has been one of the best surprises to those beyond the Alleghenies. Always the Pirates, they might well be called the Melting Pots for joining a longtime parade and recruiting international players. Bobby Knight of Indiana does nicely with natives, mostly Hoosiers, including a pressure-beating sharpshooter in Jay Edwards.

One man's opinion: Is versus 2s Saturday and Sunday for the regional titles. Maybe a North Carolina over Oklahoma. Maybe an Indiana over Arizona. Games that might get exciting enough to say, "Oh, yeah." But not, "Oh, my!"

SIDELINES

British Isles Rugby Team Selected for Australia Tour

LONDON (AP) — Finlay Calder of Scotland was selected Wednesday to captain the British Isles rugby union squad in Australia in June and July. The announced party numbers 10 Englishmen, nine Scots, seven Welshmen and four Irishmen. The coaches, named previously, are Ian McGeechan of Scotland and Roger Uttley of England.

This will be the first Lions tour of Australia only. In the past, Australia was visited before or after New Zealand, the main destination. Test matches July 1, 8 and 15 will be followed by a match against an Australia-New Zealand team on July 22.

Both fullbacks, Gavin Hastings and Peter Dods, are Scots. The wings are Iwan Evans and Mike Hall of Wales and Rory Underwood and Chris Oti of England. Will Carling (England), John Devereux (Wales), Scott Hastings (Scotland) and Brendan Mullin (Ireland) are the centers. The flyhalves are Craig Chalmers (Scotland) and Paul Dean (Ireland), and the scrumhalves are Robert Jones (Wales) and Gary Armstrong (Scotland).

Seven of the 16 forwards are English: Gareth Chilcot, Brian Moore, Wade Dooley, Paul Ackford, Mike Tague, Andy Robinson and Dean Richards. Scotland supplies Calder, David Sole, John Jeffrey and Derek White. The others are Bob Norster, Mike Griffiths and David Young of Wales, and Donald Lunham and Steve Smith of Ireland.

DeVoe Quits as Basketball Coach Of Tennessee After 11 Years in Job

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Don DeVoe quit Tuesday as the University of Tennessee's basketball coach amid reports he was about to be fired after 11 years on the job.

The athletic director, Doug Dickey, announced the acceptance of DeVoe's "negotiated resignation." DeVoe's letter of resignation said he was leaving "in an effort to stop the persistent rumors surrounding my status."

DeVoe coached Tennessee to a 19-11 record and an NCAA tournament berth this season. It was the most victories for the Vols since 1985 and the first NCAA bid since 1983, but his departure was presaged by two straight losing seasons earlier this decade, a somewhat disappointing record this season with a senior-dominated squad plus the pressure of trying to fill the new, 24,535-seat Thompson-Boling Arena.

Boggs Offers to Pay Adams \$20,000 To Drop Suit; Team Pressure Cited

BOSTON (AP) — Wade Boggs has offered Margo Adams \$20,000 to settle her lawsuit against him, reversing his refusal to negotiate with his former lover.

"I just did it for the welfare of the guys and to get the thing over with before the season starts," Boggs said in a story published in Wednesday's editions of the Boston Globe. The Boston Herald quoted Adams as saying she would reject such an offer.

Jennifer King, Boggs' lawyer in the suit, said, "This isn't something Wade wanted to do. The team put pressure on him. Teammates were concerned that depositions would be taken and they would have to talk about their private lives."

But Lou Gorman, the team's general manager, denied that, saying, "That's up to him and his attorney."



Jimmy Connors choked himself, then defeated Richard Matszewski, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

Just Call Him Clark Kent

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida — Andre Agassi, the rising star of men's tennis, should have done a little more homework before the first round of the International Players Championships.

Carl-Uwe Steeb knocked the third-seeded American out of the tournament Tuesday, using a big serve and hard forehand to dominate Agassi, 6-4, 7-5, 6-0, as he recorded six aces and eight service breaks. The West German, although ranked 98th in the world, also was the one who beat Mats Wilander in last year's Davis Cup final.

But Agassi, 18, said afterward that "I had no idea whether he was left-handed or right-handed. I didn't know his name."

Replied Steeb: "It's his fault. I've heard of him and knew who he was. Maybe he knows now."

The loss was Agassi's first in a first-round match since the 1987 U.S. Open, when Henri Leconte of France beat him in four sets.

For the Record

Bob Probert has been indicted by a federal grand jury on a felony charge of drug importation nearly three weeks after the former forward of the Detroit Red Wings, now banned from the National Hockey League, allegedly tried to smuggle cocaine through the Detroit-Windsor tunnel.

Wimbledon, the bastion of grass-court tennis, is constructing the first clay courts in its history, converting two of its eight shale practice courts, but a club official promised Wednesday they will be used only for practice.

The International Olympic Committee hopes to introduce flying drug squads and random doping controls in its bid to combat drug use in amateur sport. Michele Verdier, the IOC's director of information, said from Lausanne, Switzerland.

Duisburg, West Germany, will stage a scaled-down Universiade in August, officials said Wednesday. São Paulo, the original host of the 1989 world student games, bowed out two months ago because of Brazil's financial woes.

BOOKS

SOUTH OF THE BORDER

By John Byrne Cooke. 324 pages. \$17.95. Bantam Books Inc., 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10103.

Reviewed by Grace Lichtenstein

BUTCH CASSIDY is something of a paragon among legendary American outlaws. His Wild Bunch did most of its bank heists near the turn of the century, well after the frontier had been breached by successive waves of gold miners, homesteaders and railroads. Unlike Jesse James, he was never regarded as a dangerous killer. About the only thing he had in common with Billy the Kid was Paul Newman, who portrayed each of them in movie roles.

It was Newman and Robert Redford, as Butch's sidekick Harry Longbaugh (the Sundance Kid), who really put the Wild Bunch on the celebrity map with their 1969 movie. At the time, Butch's real-life sister, who was then still alive in his native Utah, stirred the bubbling pot of love even further by telling reporters that Butch and Sundance were not killed in the shootout in South America so vividly depicted on screen. She claimed that Butch returned to the United States and lived under an assumed name for many years.

John Byrne Cooke now offers us an intriguing fiction scenario based on the notion of Butch Cassidy's return. While

acknowledging a debt to the historian who made a good case for Cassidy's post-South America life, Cooke has concocted an almost-believable yarn, which suggests that Butch went Hollywood.

Cooke puts an additional spin on the tale by telling the story through the voice of Charles Siringo, the Pinkerton detective who chased the outlaw band. As the book opens, Siringo runs a Hollywood boarding house for cowboy movie actors.

It is 1919. The motor car and the train have become the most common means of transportation, but it is a lone horseman who accidentally lopes into the action during the filming of a shoot-'em-up serial. Curious about moviemaking, and attracted to Victoria Hartford, the serial's spunky star, "Leroy Roberts" follows the movie crowd first to Siringo's hostelry, then all the way to Mexico, where they are able to make a feature about Pancho Villa.

It does not take Siringo much time to realize that Leroy is none other than Butch, but the aging detective chooses not to unmask him. Siringo realizes he would rather learn more firsthand about his former enemy than turn him in, and the two become payroll guards for the movie producer.

Truth is always stranger than fiction in this novel. No sooner do the moviemakers finish most of their filming than the real Pancho Villa shows up. Will he kill the entire band as he threatens? Why does he stop when he spies Leroy Roberts?

Tune in to "South of the Border"; it would be a shame to give away such an imaginative plot. Suffice it to say that it has more twists than a stuntman's lariat.

Cooke, whose stunning first novel, "The Snowblind Moon," was a panoramic vision of the cavalry and Indian wars of the 1870s, has chosen to work on a smaller canvas here. "South of the Border" is not your typical Western any more than the previous book was. There is more authenticity here, and so little violence the story nearly goes soft. Butch is too good to be true — a Robin Hood type who is equally liked by adults and children, a man of few words who takes charge through example, a brave sharpshooter when rifles are blazing.

Siringo, who did write several books, is as much the focus of the book as Cassidy, and Cooke succeeds in creating a three-dimensional person out of a cardboard-cutout lawman.

In using Siringo's voice, Cooke occasionally is stilted, with terms like "your humble servant" sprinkled throughout the text. Nevertheless, he succeeds in giving readers a feel both for the period in revolutionary Mexico and for the silent era in movieland. Like Michener, Cooke is a historian in novelist's clothing, but he is not as long-winded and his sentences are more graceful. His Butch Cassidy is a kinder, gentler desperado, a welcome addition to our national rogues' gallery.

Grace Lichtenstein, a New York-based writer, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

KIT Woolsey and Ed Manfield won the Open Pair title of the American Contract Bridge League's Spring Nationals with some help from the diagrammed deal. They did well to reach an impregnable three-no-trump contract after North opened the bidding. Their opponents refused to go quietly, and persevered, reaching four spades doubled. To outscore other East-West pairs who reached three no-trump, the defense needed to take six tricks. There were several ways to achieve this, and Manfield as East used a delicate signal to help his partner on the first trick. They used modern "upside-down" signals, so the play of the diamond deuce under the king would have called for a continuation. A high card would have been a signal for the high-ranking heart suit, and the actual play of the five called for a club. Woolsey accordingly shifted to that suit, and South won in dummy with the king. If South had tried to stop a club ruff by taking two trump tricks and reverted to diamonds for down four, South did the best he could by leading a heart to the king. West won with the ace and played a club. There were still some problems. The best South could do was to finesse the club jack. East ruffed and returned a heart, the coup de grace. South could not score the club winner and ruff both diamond losers. The result was down three, for 500 and a near top-score for the defenders.

NORTH (D)

♠ 10 7 3

♥ 9 8 7 6 5

♦ A K J 9 8 4

♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5

WEST

♠ A Q 7 4 3

♥ A J 10 9 8

♦ K 10

♣ Q 10 7 3

EAST

♠ 9 8 5 2

♥ A Q 8 8 4 2

♦ 6 2

♣ 9 8 7 6 5

SOUTH

♠ K J 9 8 6

♥ K 6 4

♦ 7 5 3

♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North: West 1♠ 2♠ 3♠ 3NT.

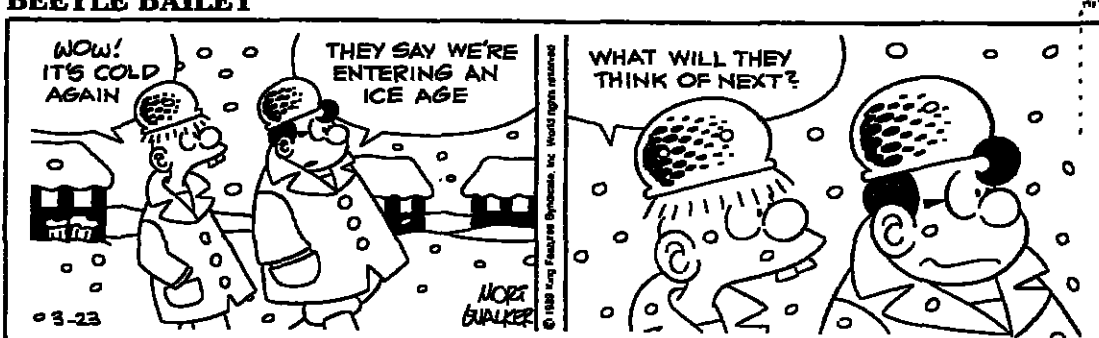
East: 1♥ 2♥ 3♥ 4♥.

Pass. Pass. West led the diamond king.

PEANUTS



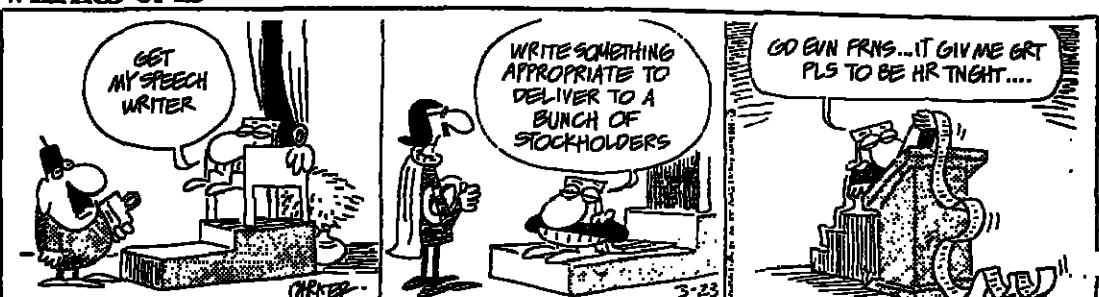
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



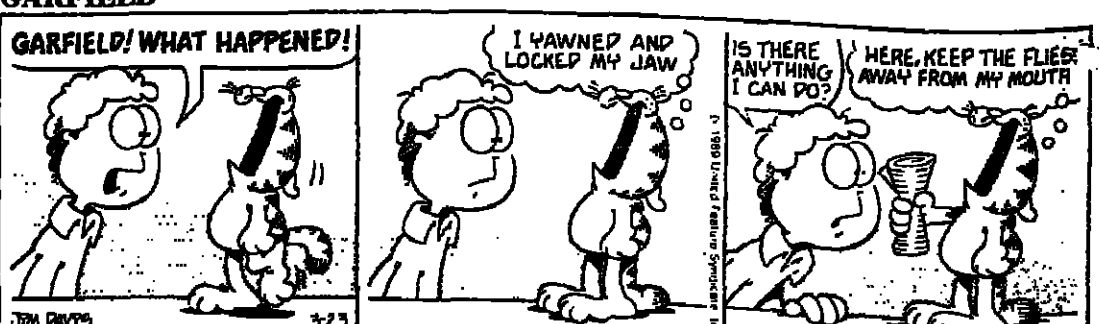
WIZARD OF ID



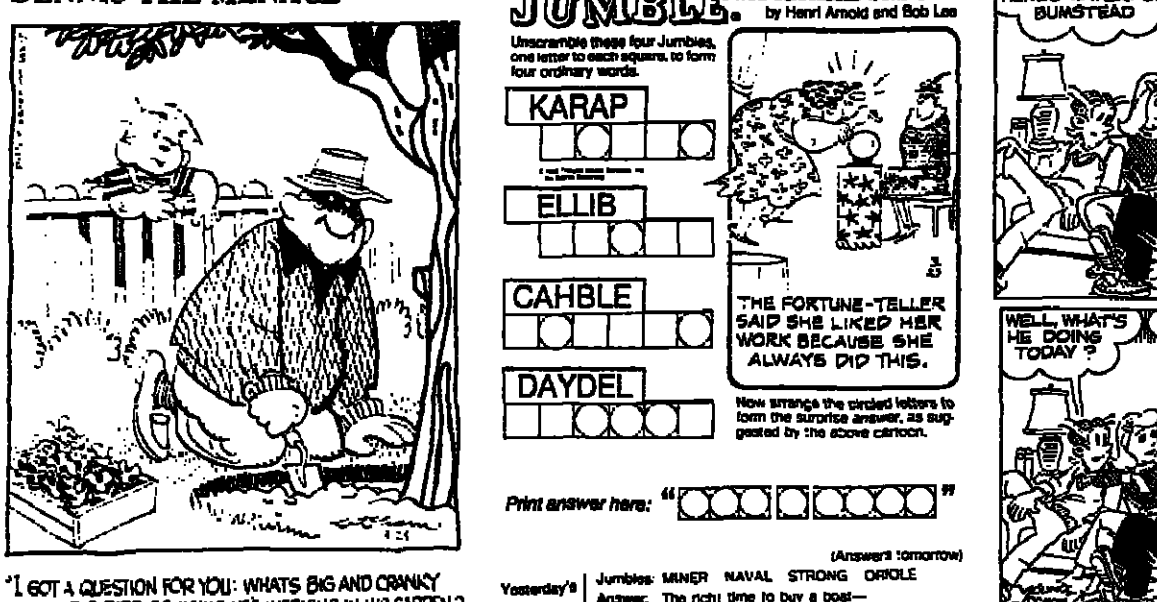
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD

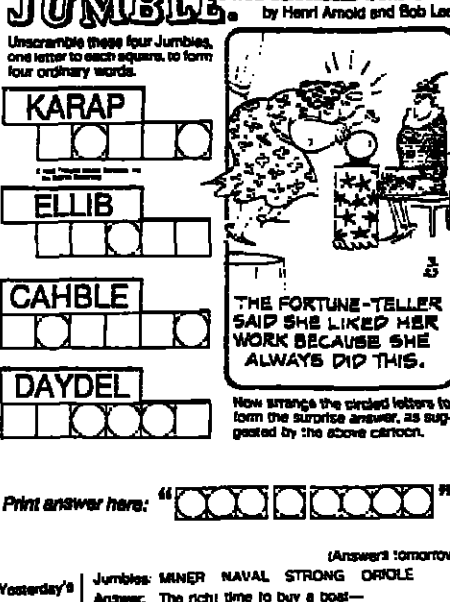


DOONESBURY



*I GOT A QUESTION FOR YOU: WHAT'S BIG AND CRANKY AND HATES RIDDLES WHILE HE'S WORKING IN HIS GARDEN?

JUMBLE



BLONDIE



Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANER, NAVAL, STRONG, ORIOLE.

Answer: The right time to buy a car is when there's a sale. ON IT.

